

**FBIS****DAILY REPORT**  
**CONTENTS***Eastern Europe***Vol II No 060****27 March 1979****INTRABLOC AFFAIRS**

|                                                       |    |   |
|-------------------------------------------------------|----|---|
| Polish, Soviet Military Forces Conduct Exercises      | AA | 1 |
| Honecker Holds Berlin Talk With CEMA's Fadeyev        | AA | 1 |
| WFTU Calls for Development of Solidarity with Vietnam | AA | 1 |

**CSCE/MBFR/DISARMAMENT**

|                                                                                              |    |   |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|---|
| Polish Editor Hits Unequal East-West Mutual Knowledge<br>[Rakowski in Paris LE MONDE 23 Mar] | BB | 1 |
| MAGYAR HIRLAP Reports Dutch Delegate's MBFR Statement [23 Mar]                               | BB | 2 |
| RUDE PRAVO Views Conclusion of Salt Agreement                                                | BB | 3 |
| Hungarian Commission Hears Report, Makes Appointments                                        | BB | 3 |

**ALBANIA**

|                                                                                             |   |   |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|
| Lleshi Sends Greeting to Rahman of Bangladesh                                               | B | 1 |
| Trade Agreements, Protocol Signed With Turkey                                               | B | 1 |
| AWP CC Announces Decision To Celebrate Stalin's Birthday                                    | B | 1 |
| Daily Calls for Scientific Style, Method of Party Work<br>[Gjoni in ZERI I POPULLIT 18 Mar] | B | 3 |

**BULGARIA**

|                                                                                                                 |   |   |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|
| Reaction To Egypt-Israel Peace Treaty Reported                                                                  | C | 1 |
| BTA on Press Reaction<br>[NARODNA MLADEZH, ZEMEDEL'SKO ZNAME, OTECHESTVEN FRONT, TRUD]                          | C | 1 |
| Student Protest Rally                                                                                           | C | 1 |
| Communique on Portuguese President Eanes' Visit<br>[Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS 22 Mar]                           | C | 2 |
| BCP Greetings to Dominican Republic CP Congress Reported<br>[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 20 Mar]                         | C | 5 |
| Cambodian Front Delegation Arrives in Sofia 26 March                                                            | C | 6 |
| Ros Samay Radio Statement                                                                                       | C | 7 |
| State Council Issues Announcement on Election Results                                                           | C | 7 |
| National Agro-Industrial Union Congress Planned                                                                 | C | 8 |
| Briefs: Mikhaylov at Conference; Deputy Foreign Minister<br>in CSSR; Takov Activities; New Hungarian Ambassador | C | 8 |

**CZECHOSLOVAKIA**

|                                                                                  |   |   |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|
| Husak Receives New Soviet Forces Political Chief                                 | D | 1 |
| Polednik Leaves for 'Working Visit' to USSR                                      | D | 1 |
| Rohlícek Arrives in Moscow for CEMA Meeting                                      | D | 1 |
| USSR Deputy Minister of Interior Visits Bratislava<br>[Bratislava PRAVDA 21 Mar] | D | 1 |

|                                                                  |      |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Kirchschlaeger's Visit With Cardinal Tomasek Reported            | D 2  |
| [Frankfurt, FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE 15 Mar]                       |      |
| Comment on Mideast Situation, Inter-Arab Relations               | D 2  |
| [Stepankova in MLADA FRONTA 22 Mar]                              |      |
| Craxi Scored on Remarks Linking CSSR With Terrorism              | D 3  |
| [Rovensky in RUDE PRAVO 22 Mar]                                  |      |
| Interview With Iranian Deputy Premier                            | D 5  |
| [RUDE PRAVO 22 Mar]                                              |      |
| Reportage on 13th CPCZ Central Committee Session                 | D 6  |
| Husak Address                                                    | D 6  |
| Resolution on Plan Fulfillment                                   | D 8  |
| [Bratislava PRAVDA 23 Mar]                                       |      |
| Lenart Pays Visit to North Slovakia                              | D 9  |
| Hruskovic, Barcak Address Bratislava Political-Economic Aktiv    | D 9  |
| People's Control Committee Discusses Antisocial Behavior         | D 10 |
| [RUDE PRAVO 24 Mar]                                              |      |
| Briefs: Less Private Plot Acreage; Iranian Economic Cooperation; | D 10 |
| Swedish Scientific Cooperation                                   |      |

## GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

|                                                        |     |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Signing of Egyptian-Israeli Treaty Reported            | E 1 |
| State Planning Commission Leaders Meet in Moscow       | E 1 |
| [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 21 Mar]                             |     |
| Schuerer Interviewed on Economic Cooperation With USSR | E 1 |
| Politburo's Ebert Addresses Election Commission        | E 3 |
| Democratic Peasant Party Discusses Defense Policy      | E 3 |
| [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 20 Mar]                             |     |
| West Berlin Runaway Returned to Authorities            | E 3 |
| [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 24-25 Mar]                          |     |

## HUNGARY

|                                                       |     |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Deputy Premier Leaves for Moscow CEMA Session         | F 1 |
| Vice-Chairman Huszar Calls on Fidel Castro            | F 1 |
| More on Portuguese President Eanes' Visit             | F 1 |
| Kadar Meeting                                         | F 1 |
| Eanes Press Conference                                | F 1 |
| Eanes Departure                                       | F 2 |
| Gyenes Receives Israeli CP Politburo Member           | F 2 |
| Vatican Representatives Meet Cardinal Lekai, Miklos   | F 2 |
| [MAGYAR HIRLAP 23 Mar]                                |     |
| Bilateral Discussions Held With Indonesian Delegation | F 3 |
| PLO Peace, Solidarity Council Official Ends Visit     | F 3 |
| Briefs: Ambassador to Afghanistan                     | F 3 |

## POLAND

|                                                    |     |
|----------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Press Reaction to Egyptian-Israeli Treaty Reported | G 1 |
| PAP Commentator                                    | G 1 |
| NASZA TRYBUNA                                      | G 1 |
| TRYBUNA LUDU                                       | G 2 |
| Jaroszewicz Stops Over in Azores, Arrives in Cuba  | G 2 |
| Vatican Official Ends Visit to Poland 26 March     | G 3 |
| Briefs: Episcopate Meeting                         | G 3 |

## ROMANIA

|                                                                   |      |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Ceausescu Receives Syrian Ambassador at Latter's Request          | H 1  |
| Ceausescu's Messages Conveyed to Arab Leaders                     | H 1  |
| To Syria's Al-Asad                                                | H 1  |
| To PLO's 'Arafat                                                  | H 1  |
| Additional Reportage on Portuguese President's Visit              | H 2  |
| Ceausescu 21 March Toast [SCINTEIA 22 Mar]                        | H 2  |
| Joint Communique [SCINTEIA 24 Mar]                                | H 4  |
| Netherlands Foreign Minister Begins Talks in Bucharest            | H 8  |
| Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD Interviews President Ceausescu [20 Mar] | H 8  |
| DPRK Trade Minister Ends Visit to Bucharest 26 March              | H 13 |

## YUGOSLAVIA

|                                                           |     |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Sao Tome and Principe Prime Minister Concludes Visit      | I 1 |
| Trovoada Departure Statement                              | I 1 |
| Joint Communique                                          | I 2 |
| POLITIKA Reports on Francois-Poncet-Vrhovec Paris Talks   | I 4 |
| [Trailovic, 21 Mar]                                       |     |
| Envoy Addresses UN Debate on International Terrorism      | I 6 |
| TANJUG Notes Bonn Interest in Improving Relations         | I 6 |
| DPA Reports Belgrade Talks on Terrorism                   | I 7 |
| Iranian Citizens Attack Iranian Embassy in Belgrade       | I 7 |
| Hungarian Envoy Hosts Reception on Republic's Anniversary | I 8 |
| [BORBA 22 Mar]                                            |     |
| Syrian Assistant Foreign Minister Receives SFRY Envoy     | I 8 |
| Tanzanian President Receives Envoy, Tito Message          | I 8 |
| Agricultural Delegation Visits Morocco 18-23 March        | I 8 |

## POLISH, SOVIET MILITARY FORCES CONDUCT EXERCISES

LD242030 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 24 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Intensive field exercises are taking place in our armed forces, which are perfecting their battle craft and organizational efficiency. The exercises of some units of the Pomorze and Warsaw military district were watched on 22 and 23 March by Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, member of the party Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense. Also present was a representative of the supreme commander of the armed forces of the Warsaw treaty countries, Army Gen Afanasiy Shcheglov.

The exercises, held at the Pomorze military district field training area, were also attended by the units of the Northern Group of the Soviet Army and confirmed yet again the high battle value of allied cooperation, [words indistinct] and friendship among soldiers. The units which took part in the exercise at the Warsaw military district field training area successfully accomplished varied battle tasks. Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski thanked the officers [passage indistinct].

## HONECKER HOLDS BERLIN TALK WITH CEMA'S FADEYEV

LD191655 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1418 GMT 19 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker, today received CEMA Secretary General Nikolay Fadeyev. During the cordial talk, Nikolay Fadeyev praised the high achievements of the working people of the GDR, which had been demonstrated at the Leipzig spring fair. He expressed his deep satisfaction that the exhibits of the CEMA member-countries at the Leipzig fair were making increasingly apparent the results of the successful development of socialist economic integration.

Erich Honecker briefed Fadeyev on the implementation of the decisions of the ninth party congress and the outstanding results in socialist competition in honor of the 30th anniversary of the GDR. He underlined that the 30-year work of CEMA has greatly contributed to the deepening of cooperation between the socialist countries. The close cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community in all sectors of social life is increasingly proving itself to be a firm foundation for the further development of the GDR. The partners in the talk condemned the criminal aggression of the Chinese rulers against the heroic Vietnamese people and stressed the need for the immediate withdrawal of the aggressor troops to behind the historical frontier. They praised the solidarity measures of support for the Vietnamese people undertaken by the CEMA member-states. The talk was also attended by Paul Verner, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and by Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and GDR permanent representative to the CEMA.

## WFTU CALLS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF SOLIDARITY WITH VIETNAM

LD251801 Prague CTK in English 1623 GMT 25 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Prague--The Prague-based Secretariat of the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) has issued a statement calling for a further development of solidarity with Vietnam "in order to contribute towards preventing another Chinese aggression." Since its foundation, the WFTU "has done everything possible for solidarity with Vietnam and with all peoples struggling against imperialism and international reaction," the statement has said.

## POLISH EDITOR HITS UNEQUAL EAST-WEST MUTUAL KNOWLEDGE

LD260933 Paris LE MONDE in French 23 Mar 79 p 8 LD

[Article by Mieczyslaw Rakowski, editor of Polish weekly POLITYKA: "A Little Moderation Please..."]

[Text] The West and especially but not only the Americans have been actively concerned with human rights in East and central Europe, in other words socialist Europe, for some time now. In practice that quite often amounts to interference in the internal affairs of different states. I am convinced that such interference disrupts the process of development going on in all countries, including socialist countries.

There is a certain amount of cynicism, whether conscious or unconscious, in that policy. The U.S. position on the defense of human rights is highly selective. The U.S. moralists choose countries which, in their view, can be criticized but, for various reasons, they leave other countries in peace. For example, they do not protest against violations--and what violations!--of fundamental human rights in China. They act in that way because they think the Chinese ought to be courted out of consideration for their anti-Soviet attitudes.

I deplore the fact that a fairly large number of West European politicians, ideologists and journalists conform to the U.S. concept of fighting for human rights and waste their time and energy trying to teach us what we should do. That is not the most effective way of creating an atmosphere of confidence in Europe and conditions likely to insure a constant increase in the flow of ideas, information and people between East and West.

In order to help build lasting links between East and West I would like to suggest, as an old observer, that everybody on the Europe scene should take a look at those questions from the banks of the Vistula.

I am forced to observe, in full awareness of my responsibilities, that there is no equality in the "third basket." The West talks a great deal about mutual exchanges of ideas and people but it is, in fact, much more preoccupied with its presence in East Europe than with our presence in West Europe. In that respect I am not just thinking of quantitative exchanges in fields such as the cinema, publishing, the theater and so forth, but of something more essential. Take, for example, the state of the average Frenchman's or Italian's knowledge about socialist countries and hence about Poland. That is a very embarrassing situation for us. When I visit the West I often answer very elementary questions which are asked, not by the man in the street, but by higher education graduates. They show total ignorance of the social and economic situation in Poland.

Is that natural? Surely it would benefit the whole of Europe if those gentlemen who so willingly defend "oppressed" opponents in Poland were to start improving their compatriots' knowledge of the part of Europe in which we live. Why should the average Pole know more about France than the average Frenchman knows about Poland? In my opinion, that painful lack of knowledge, for example about my country, seems to be due to habitual self-complacency. And that complacency is unfounded. We are a European people with a 1000-year history! The days in which the Poles danced in attendance in the European courts are past and gone. Perhaps it is time to get to know us better? It is certainly not just a question of fine words but an active commitment to study the life of our people and their real problems. If that does not happen I will be fully justified in talking of Western complacency.

Moreover, there are many examples which show that this unpleasant characteristic is a concrete political factor. Take, for example, the word Europe. Everybody uses it. But it is characteristic that when the West speaks of Europe it uses the term systematically in the context of the Common Market or NATO. From that angle Europe ends on the Elbe. Why? In what way are we worse than you, gentlemen? Does Asia or some other animal lie east of the Elbe?

Allow me to give another example of such complacency: In the editorial room of any serious Polish newspaper or weekly publication you will find several publications from West Europe and America. In how many French editorial rooms could you find a Polish daily or periodical? You might object that there is a language barrier. Of course there is but it can easily be overcome. All you have to do is learn Polish. You say it is a difficult language? Is French so very easy? Surely the West, which talks so much about the integrity of European culture and the special links between East and West, should find the strength to gain a better knowledge of Slavonic languages? We are only too willing to help.

It is obvious that an effort is needed to understand the social and economic problems of a country like Poland thoroughly. It is much easier to obtain scraps of information about Gierek's worries, the positions taken by Cardinal Wyszynski and the activities of opposition groups. All you have to do for that is to chat for a while to the first Pole you meet. Moreover, I find reports in the Western press which are often very superficial and misleading. Sometimes chance vicissitudes are ranked as major events while really important events affecting the people and their future are not mentioned at all.

What becomes of the famous equality then, gentlemen? When will the day finally come when the West European man in the street will understand our social, economic and cultural problems as well as we understand his? Above all, I beg you not to tell me that our society is hermetically sealed. We are open to the whole world and are always prepared to provide any information required.

Surely the West should show a little more moderation on questions relating to the "third basket" until it corrects the flagrant imbalance between our knowledge about you and yours about us?

#### MAGYAR HIRLAP REPORTS DUTCH DELEGATE'S MBFR STATEMENT

AU261110 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 23 Mar 79 p 2 AU

[MTI report: "Western Statement at the Central European Troop Reduction Talks"]

[Text] Presided over by Ambassador Tarasov, head of the Soviet delegation, the 189th plenary session of the series of talks on a mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe was held in Vienna yesterday [22 March]. Ambassador de Vos, head of the Dutch delegation, spoke at the session.

As it became known at a press briefing following the session, the Dutch delegate wished to assure the socialist countries in his speech that the West European NATO countries, as well as Canada, would implement a reduction in the domain of ground forces in the second phase of the planned reduction. By this, he endeavored to demonstrate that the Western side has considerably modified its previous position, since, at the beginning of the talks, there were no commitments of any kind envisaged for the aforementioned countries in the second phase.

II. 27 Mar 79

BB 3

CSCE/MBFR/DISARMAMENT

A spokesman of the socialist countries said in connection with the issue that, in the first phase of the implementation of the planned agreement, the Soviet Union would reduce the complement of its ground forces to an extent twice as great as the United States would and, therefore, the socialist countries rightly expect the NATO countries to assume delineated [korulhatarolt] or specific commitments about the extent and manner of their troop reductions to be implemented in the second phase already under the agreement to be concluded with regard to the first phase.

#### RUDE PRAVO VIEWS CONCLUSION OF SALT AGREEMENT

LD241118 Prague CTK in English 0840 GMT 24 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Prague--The policy towards the Soviet Union is of great importance for the U.S. Government's foreign political conception, the Czechoslovak Communist Party daily RUDE PRAVO writes today in connection with the nearing conclusion of an agreement on the strategic arms limitation.

The daily recalls that Carter's administration has changed its approach towards the talks with the Soviet Union since last autumn.

There appeared claims that the Congress hinders the President's efforts to reach an agreement, that Carter fears the Congress and does not dare to wage serious political disputes with it. However, in fact Carter has proved he knows how to defend what he wants in the Congress, the daily says. It further states that the conclusion of the agreement on strategic arms limitation, and good relations with the Soviet Union find great support among the people in the U.S. It is another proof of the fact that the policy of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems and the strengthening of world security becomes deeply rooted in the minds of the world public.

The consent of the overwhelming majority of the Americans with the Soviet-U.S. talks must be taken into consideration both in the White House and the Congress, the daily says.

#### HUNGARIAN COMMISSION HEARS REPORT, MAKES APPOINTMENTS

LD240052 Budapest MTI in English 1027 GMT 23 Mar 79 LD

[Excerpts] Budapest, March 22, MTI--The Hungarian Commission [on] Security and Cooperation in Europe held a session Thursday in Budapest. Hungarian Deputy Foreign Minister Janos Nagy briefed the participants about timely issues pertaining to security and cooperation on the continent.

Nagy analyzed the situation of European security and its relation to events in other parts of the world. He reviewed the most important initiatives, made since the Belgrade meeting, to promote the implementation of the recommendations contained in the Helsinki Final Act.

The body also decided about certain office-bearers. It entrusted Denes Polgar, Hungarian news agency MTI's Brussels correspondent, to represent the Hungarian commission at the International Commission for European Security and Cooperation. In view of his deputation abroad, the organization relieved Miklos Nagy of his function as head of the cultural subcommittee, and named Jano Simo, general manager of Corvina publishers, to succeed Miklos Nagy.

## LLESHI SENDS GREETINGS TO RAHMAN OF BANGLADESH

AU271006 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 27 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Tirana, March 27, ATA--Haxhi Lleshi, president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the PSR of Albania, sent the following message to Ziaur Rahman, president of the People's Republic of Bangladesh: On occasion of the national day of Bangladesh, it is a pleasure for me that on behalf of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly as well as in my own name to extend you the best wishes for the prosperity of the people of Bangladesh.

## TRADE AGREEMENTS, PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH TURKEY

AU262134 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2100 GMT 26 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Agreements on trade and payments and a protocol on goods exchange for 1979 were signed in Tirana today between the governments of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Republic of Turkey. Myrteza Sinojmeri, deputy minister of foreign trade, signed the agreements and the protocol for Albania. (Gusey Qylber), general secretary of foreign trade at the Ministry of Trade, signed them for Turkey. Attending the signing ceremony were Nedin Hoxha, minister of foreign trade; Ksenofon Nushi, deputy minister of foreign affairs; and other members of (both) delegations. Metin Karaca, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Turkey to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, was also present.

## AWP CC ANNOUNCES DECISION TO CELEBRATE STALIN'S BIRTHDAY

AU241514 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 24 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Tirana, March 24, ATA--The Albanian newspapers publish today a decision of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania on the celebration of the centenary of J.V. Stalin's birth. The decision reads: 100 years will be completed on December 21 this year, since the day when J.V. Stalin, the great Marxist-Leninist revolutionary and thinker, loyal disciple, collaborator and follower of Lenin's work, outstanding leader of world proletariat, close and respected friend of the Albanian people, was born. J.V. Stalin's name and deed are immortal. The attacks and slanders of the bourgeois and revisionist enemies cannot darken his historic merits before the Soviet people, the international proletariat and of the peoples of the world. J.V. Stalin is ranked side by side our great classics, K. Marx, F. Engels and V.I. Lenin. He with rare mastery and determination, defended the fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism, further enriched and developed them in new historic conditions. J.V. Stalin's deed is a treasury with great and ever relevant values, a powerful weapon in the hands of the world proletariat in struggle for the triumph of the revolution, socialism and communism. Side by side [with] Lenin, J.V. Stalin fought for the triumph of the Great October Socialist Revolution, for the founding and the setting up of the first socialist state in the world. For 30 years on end, at the head of the Bolshevik Party and the Soviet state, he organized and led the struggle to carry into effect the genial Leninist plan for the construction of the socialist society, the constant safeguarding and strengthening of the dictatorship of the proletariat, in fierce struggle against the external and internal enemies of the Soviet Union, against the opportunists and revisionists of every hue--the Trotskyites, Bukharinites, bourgeois nationalists, etc. The construction of socialism in the Soviet Union under the leadership of J.V. Stalin constitutes a rich experience, from which the Marxist-Leninists have learned and will always learn.

J.V. Stalin sets a brilliant example of the resolute fighter against the class enemies, imperialism and reaction, to safeguard the victories of the revolution, the dictatorship of the proletariat and the socialist homeland. As a great strategist he led the Great Patriotic War of the Soviet people and led it to the victory of historic world importance. Under his leadership, the Soviet Army held the major weight of the antifascist war and rendered the decisive contribution to the smashing of fascism and the liberation of the enslaved peoples.

J.V. Stalin belongs to the entire international communism, the proletariat and the entire working people of the world. As a big proletarian internationalist, as outstanding leader of the world communist movement, he has played a great role in its intensification and strengthening, in making the communist parties Bolshevik, in the elaboration of a correct, revolutionary strategy and tactics, which led to the creation of the socialist camp, the development of the revolutionary and liberation movement of the peoples. To him belongs the historic merit that he discovered and exposed the betrayal of the revisionist Yugoslav leadership, which was the first variant of modern revisionism in power. In opposition with the attempts of Soviet, Chinese and other revisionists to rehabilitate Yugoslav revisionism, life has fully confirmed Stalin's assessment that Titoism has been and remains an agency of imperialism to split the communist movement, to sabotage the revolution and to undermine the liberation struggle of the peoples.

J.V. Stalin was a close and respected friend of the Albanian people. In the fiery years of the national liberation war, Stalin's name and deed became for our people a symbol of the struggle and triumph over the fascist occupiers and the traitors to the country; thousands of Albanian partisans with his name in their mouths, fought heroically and laid down their lives for the liberation of the homeland. In the difficult moments of the early post-liberation years, as a genuine internationalist, J.V. Stalin rendered a great aid to the Albanian people for the defence of their rights on the international arena, to restore the country from the war destructions, for the construction and safeguard of socialism.

J.V. Stalin has been and remains a great Marxist-Leninist. His deed, despite the slanders of the Soviet, Titoite, Chinese and Eurocommunist revisionists, is and will be in the future too a banner of struggle and victory for the world proletariat and horror for the enemies of the revolution, socialism, the dictatorship of the proletariat. The campaign against J.V. Stalin, launched by the Khrushchevite revisionists at the notorious 20th congress, as our party has long ago pointed out, had no other aim but to dethrone Leninism, to pave the road to the restoration of capitalism in the Soviet Union and elsewhere, to attack the genuine revolutionary Marxist-Leninist forces, to degenerate the communist parties and sabotage the revolution. Marching on this road, the revisionist clique of Khrushchev and Brezhnev liquidated the victories of the October Socialist Revolution, the brilliant deed of V.I. Lenin and J.V. Stalin, and transformed the Soviet Union from a center of world revolution into a social imperialist state.

Our party has considered and considers the defence of J.V. Stalin and his work as a great cause of principle. To defend the cause of U.V. Stalin means to defend Marxism-Leninism, revolution, socialism, the dictatorship of the proletariat, to be a resolute fighter against imperialism, international bourgeoisie and revisionism of every hue, to defend the cause of freedom and independence of the peoples, to hold aloft the banner of proletarian internationalism. In order that the 100th anniversary of J.V. Stalin's birth be magnificently celebrated everywhere in this country, the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania decided:

1. To wage an extensive political, ideological and propaganda campaign devoted to the life and activity of J.V. Stalin.

This campaign will serve to get more deeply acquainted with the great revolutionary theoretical and practical heritage of J.V. Stalin, to be inspired from his life and work in the struggle for the construction and defence of our socialist homeland, relying on our own efforts, to consistently continue the struggle against imperialism, revisionism and reaction.

2. During this year, lectures, talks and other activities to propagate Stalin's teachings, his great example in struggle for the cause of the revolution and socialism, will be organised with the labouring masses of town and countryside. On the threshold of his birthday, solemn conferences will be organised in Tirana, and all the other districts of the country.

3. In order to get better acquainted with the theoretical heritage of J.V. Stalin, several of his most important works will be reprinted. Albums, photo exhibitions and other figurative materials will be prepared.

4. The Institute of Marxist-Leninist Studies under the Central Committee of the PLA and the V.I. Lenin Party School will organise a jubilee session devoted to the life and work of J.V. Stalin.

5. The cultural artistic activity will echo the 100th anniversary of the birthday of Stalin. To this end, films and TV broadcasts should be prepared and screened, artistic works should be created and exhibited, etc.

6. The party committees, mass organisations, educational, cultural and scientific institutions will work out special programmes and will take measures in order to ever better organise all the activities devoted to the 100th anniversary of J.V. Stalin's birth.

#### DAILY CALLS FOR SCIENTIFIC STYLE, METHOD OF PARTY WORK

AU221417 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 18 Mar 79 p 3 AU

[Article by Xhelil Gjoni, secretary of the Tirana District Party committee: "For a Style and Method Based on Scientific Generalizations"]

[Excerpts] The seventh party congress advised that making scientific studies and doing research should be transformed into a general method, encompassing and preceding every operation. The existence of certain circumstances make this indispensable.

1--As the party of the working class, our party, which is guided by a scientific ideology, cannot fail to also give a scientific character to all its activity.

The new stage in the country's socialist construction and the complicated problems, which are closely related to the fact that our party is advancing toward socialism and communism along new and untrodden paths and is also solving a number of new problems, definitely requires, as Comrade Enver stresses, a style and method strongly based on scientific analysis and generalizations.

2--Regardless of the degree of achievement in this respect, the effort to transform studies into a permanent method and to precede the party's work with it has been one of the basic preoccupations of the Tirana District party committee. It is important to point out here that these studies should cover the fundamental guidelines of the party's work in a broad way. They should be extended to include most varied and main sectors.

In recent years the Tirana District party organization, particularly the Tirana party committee and some party organizations, would have been unable to successfully confront the serious hostile activity carried out by the antiparty groups, starting from the group of Fadil Pacrami and Todi Lubonja down to that of Beqir Balluku in the army and Abdyl Kellezi and Koco Theodhosi in the economy, if they had not studied the rescuing criticism of and conclusions drawn by Comrade Enver before and after the fourth party Central Committee plenum.

Comrade Enver had stressed that underestimation of the study of Marxism-Leninism, failure to be aware of the activity of the grassroots party organizations and violation of the party's directives and orientations were some of the causes of the weak points and shortcomings noted in central departments and also in grassroots party organizations and the [Tirana] party committee which helped the activity of the hostile groups. Under these conditions certain studies became essential. The move to study the hostile activity of the group of Fadil Pacrami and Todi Lubonja and to deal with the struggle against this group also contributed to overcoming these weak points and shortcomings. In this study we were encouraged and supported by the Institute of Marxist-Leninist Studies, the examination of the question on the class struggle in our district, the contemplation of certain manifestations of sectarianism in the district and especially in the countryside and so forth. These studies were of great help to the district party organization at all levels. The conclusion we drew from these studies helped us improve our work, especially in two directions: On the one hand, we strengthened the party's ideological work in the district so as to clarify and effectively master the Marxist-Leninist teachings of our party on the correct and continual development of the class struggle, thus shaking off the dust of formalism from this work. On the other hand, these studies also help us to solve certain concrete questions, including the class composition of the staff in departments and other institutions, the promotion of the leading role of the grassroots party organizations and the intensification of the struggle against manifestations of liberalism, bureaucracy and sectarianism.

Our analysis of the struggle against certain alien manifestations in behavior was also helpful. In this we were also aided by the party Central Committee apparatus. This analysis revealed the class origin of the elements involved in unseemly behavior and also their educational and cultural background, their age and the centers of their work, education and residence. And it pointed out the work performed by the party and its subordinates in the district. It also revealed the motives behind these phenomena and the paths of their penetration, as well as the concrete measures that needed to be taken. The study, together with concrete actions and measures, enabled us not only to check these manifestations, but also to reduce some of them. Of course, we are not satisfied at all with what has been done but this makes us once again note the fact that when the situation is thoroughly examined and the party puts its organs into motion the problems can be solved. We are now intensifying this effort, especially in some directions.

First, we have completed the overall discussions in all the schools of Tirana on the subject of moral and political education and its role in the revolutionary class education of students. In this respect a number of weak points have emerged which should be corrected.

Second, we are examining how free time is being spent especially among the young generation as a whole.

Third, we are examining the work the mass organizations perform and should perform in this respect. For this purpose we are observing the performance in a number of enterprises, cooperatives and specified residential areas and villages. We will gather this experience as a general rule on the district level.

II. 27 Mar 79

B U L G A R I A

C 1

REACTION TO EGYPT-ISRAEL PEACE TREATY REPORTED

BTA on Press Reaction

AU270950 Sofia BTA in English 0835 GMT 27 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, March 27 (BTA)--In connection with the separatist Egyptian-Israeli treaty signed in Washington, Sofia newspapers point out that the situation in the Middle East is entering another phase leading to a further deepening of the dangerous crisis.

Mr Dimitur Naslarov, BTA political observer, writes in NARODNA MLADEZH that President as-Sadat's eagerness to estrange his country from her natural allies in the face of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, is his greatest treachery of the Arab cause.

Mr Todor Kuyumdzhiev writes in ZEMEDEL'SKO ZNAME that the Egyptian-Israeli treaty, engineered and prepared under direct U.S. instructions, fully serves the claims of imperialism, Zionism and reaction. "Everything in the deal signed last night is subjected to Washington's strivings to scrape up by all means a bloc of loyal proteges in the Middle East, which it could use as a spring-board for its presence in this and the adjacent strategical regions", underlines the news analyst.

Stresses Mr Mikhail Neykov in OTECHESTVEN FRONT: "In exchange for a piece of land in Sinai and for the American friendship of dubious value the Cairo regime engaged in an act of treachery which will leave its imprint for a long time on the development of political life in the Middle East.

TRUD news analyst Mr Iliya Pironkov notes: "To change the course of history in the Middle East is beyond the powers even of the zealously U.S.-engineered trilateral 'Sacred alliance' of reaction. This is a false peace, which does not solve any of the problems lying in the core of the issue--the Palestinian question and the withdrawal of the aggressor from the occupied lands. The 'American' peace even conditions further dangerous exacerbation of the situation in the Middle East".

Student Protest Rally

LD261408 Sofia BTA in English 1320 GMT 26 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Sofia, March 26 (BTA)--"No--to the Separatist Egyptian-Israeli treaty! Yes--to the Legitimate Rights of the Palestinian Peoples!"--Under this slogan several hundreds of Arab students gathered in a protest rally today before the PLO agency in Sofia. Mr Habib Jafari, Algeria's ambassador to Bulgaria, spoke at the rally.

A declaration of the ambassadors of the Arab countries and the provisional manager of the PLO agency, who attended the rally, was read.

"The separatist Egyptian-Israeli treaty is a plot against the interests of the Egyptian and all the other Arab nations, against the struggle of the Palestinian people for self-determination. This deal gravely threatens peace and security not only in the Middle East but also in the whole world. It is an attempt to make of Egypt a vehicle of the U.S. interests in the Middle East and a gendarme to the national liberation struggle in the Arab world and Africa. It is a serious step to forming a military imperialist pact to replace CENTO", reads the declaration in part.

The participants in the rally indignantly denounced the treacherous treaty and raised slogans in support to the just struggle of the Palestinian people and their sole representative--the Palestine Liberation Organization.

COMMUNIQUE ON PORTUGUESE PRESIDENT EANES' VISIT

LD261401 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 22 Mar 79 pp 6, 11 LD

[Apparent text of joint communique released at end of President Eanes' visit to Bulgaria: "Using Opportunities for Extending Cooperation Based on Mutual Advantage"]

[Text] At the invitation of chairman of the Bulgarian State Council Todor Zhivkov, President of the Portuguese Republic Gen Antonio Ramalho Eanes paid an official visit to Bulgaria from 19 through 21 March 1979.

President of the Portuguese Republic General Ramalho Eanes visited industrial and agricultural enterprises, as well as historical and cultural monuments. General Eanes and his party were made welcome wherever they went.

Chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria Todor Zhivkov and President of the Portuguese Republic General Ramalho Eanes held talks, which took place in a constructive spirit and in an atmosphere of understanding and cordiality.

The talks were attended by the following:

On the Bulgarian side, Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs; Peko Takov, deputy chairman of the State Council; Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade; Milko Balev, personal secretary to the chairman of the State Council; and Dimitur Traykov, the People's Republic of Bulgaria's ambassador to Portugal;

And on the Portuguese side, Joao Freitas Cruz, minister of foreign affairs; Captain Rodrigo Sousa e Castro, member of the Revolutionary Council; Abel Repolho Correia, minister of trade and tourism; Antonio Patricio, the Portuguese Republic's ambassador to the People's Republic of Bulgaria; Jose Manuel Villas Boas, director general of political affairs; and Alexandre Lencastre de Veiga, director general of economic affairs.

Encouraging and Extending Mutual Political Consultations

During these talks the two heads of state carried out a useful, broad and thorough exchange of views on the state of relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Portuguese Republic and on the prospects for their development. They also examined a number of topical points in the international situation of interest to both sides.

They endorsed the idea that top-level meetings clearly facilitate the development and intensification of cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Portuguese Republic.

Both sides declared themselves willing to encourage and extend mutual political consultations and to hold contacts between institutes and bodies representing various sectors of both countries' life. They declared their belief that these contacts will help substantially to further strengthen understanding, trust and feelings of friendship between the Portuguese people and the Bulgarian people and to advance relations between the countries in the interests of peace, security and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

The two heads of state described the development of economic cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Portuguese Republic as positive and agreed that the two countries' growing economic potential will open up new roads to cooperation, thus permitting more intensive development of bilateral economic relations as well as the structuring of these relations in such a way as to contribute substantially to both Bulgaria's and Portugal's fastest possible economic growth.

Both sides said that there are great opportunities for expanding trade, economic and industrial cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Portuguese Republic on a long-term and mutually advantageous basis and declared themselves in favor of the full utilization of these opportunities in the interests of the harmonious and dynamic development of economic relations.

#### Accord and Cooperation Program Signed

Both sides said that there are excellent opportunities for cooperation in the field of culture, the arts and social communication. They expressed their desire to steer their efforts in this direction. In this connection emphasis was placed on the importance of the 1300th anniversary of the foundation of the Bulgarian state, the commemoration of which will contribute to a better acquaintance in Portugal with the history of the Bulgarian people.

The two heads of state noted with satisfaction that the legal framework within which bilateral relations are institutionalized has favored progress in Bulgarian-Portuguese relations in the political, economic and cultural fields and has also opened up new possibilities for cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Portuguese Republic.

Various documents were signed during the visit: an accord between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Portuguese Republic concerning international road passenger and freight traffic and a corresponding protocol; and a long-term plan for economic, scientific, technological and industrial cooperation.

Chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria Todor Zhivkov and President of the Portuguese Republic Gen Antonio Ramalho Eanes discussed a broad range of topical international issues and noted a broad convergence or proximity of viewpoints between the countries on several of them.

The two heads of state stressed that detente is the only alternative for mankind and expressed their respective countries' willingness to make every effort to strengthen and extend it in order to make it an irreversible process.

Both sides regard the favorable changes that have taken place in the European political climate as a gain to be maintained, strengthened and extended. They stated their belief that all the principles and clauses of the Helsinki conference Final Act must be implemented in full.

#### Banning and Total Destruction of Chemical Weapons

Noting with satisfaction the resolution reached at the Belgrade meeting of participant states on continuing the process begun at Helsinki, both sides expressed the hope that the Madrid meeting in 1980 will be followed by a further strengthening of security, mutual trust and mutually advantageous cooperation among the European peoples.

Both sides are convinced that for political detente to be extended and intensified, it must be accompanied by adequate measures in the military field. They stressed the need to take specific disarmament measures both in the field of nuclear weapons and in the field of conventional weapons, in order to achieve general and complete disarmament under effective control. They declared themselves in favor of a positive conclusion to the negotiations of disarmament problems.

Both sides expressed the hope that negotiations between the USSR and the United States on strategic arms limitation will lead as soon as possible to the signing of an accord, which will help considerably to limit the arms race and to strengthen peace.

Both sides expressed their shared belief that the time has come to reach a convention on banning and totally destroying chemical weapons.

Both sides declared themselves in favor of states with considerable military power reducing their military budgets, which would release large resources for the peoples' economic and social development, particularly in the developing countries.

Both sides stressed the importance to stability and security in Europe of the Vienna talks on the reduction of forces and weapons in central Europe. They expressed the hope that those negotiations can progress soon and reach an agreement based on the principle that no country's security will be diminished.

Expressing a positive verdict on the results of the 10th UNGA special session devoted to disarmament, both sides declared themselves in favor of the continuation of efforts on the part of the member states with a view to implementing the recommendations and decisions contained in the session's final document, including those referring to the holding of a world conference on disarmament, when the necessary conditions exist and with the participation of every state.

#### Total Withdrawal of Israeli Troops

In connection with the Middle East, both sides expressed their support for efforts aimed at a rapid, complete, just and lasting solution to the problem based on the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, as well as the establishment of the Palestinian Arab people's legitimate national rights, including their right to self-determination and the guarantee of the independence and territorial integrity of all the countries in that region.

Emphasis was placed on the importance of resolving the Middle East problem through negotiations among all the sides concerned, including representatives of the Palestinian Arab people.

Both sides declared themselves in favor of a peaceful and equitable solution to the Cyprus question based on safeguarding the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus. They believe that it is the people of Cyprus who must alone decide domestic affairs, with respect for the interests of Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots.

Both sides declared themselves in favor of goodneighborly relations on the African Continent, in accordance with the UN Charter and the OAU Charter, and also in favor of the elimination of racial discrimination and the vestiges of colonialism and neocolonialism, with the aim of permitting the rapid and effective implementation of the UN declaration on granting independence to colonial countries and peoples.

The two sides discussed the situation of tension in southern Africa resulting from the policy of racial discrimination and apartheid of the racist regimes of that region. They expressed their support for the Zimbabwe and Namibian peoples' right to self-determination and independence, with observance of the UN principles and resolutions.

The conversations between Chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria Todor Zhivkov and President of the Portuguese Republic Gen Antonio Ramalho Eanes were fruitful and made an important contribution to progress in cooperation between the two peoples. The meetings open up new horizons for the further intensification of Bulgarian-Portuguese relations, in accordance with the interests of peace, security and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

President Ramalho Eanes expressed his appreciation for the warm welcome and sympathy extended to him and invited Chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria Todor Zhivkov to pay a state visit to Portugal. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

The date for the visit will be fixed through diplomatic channels.

BCP GREETINGS TO DOMINICAN REPUBLIC CP CONGRESS REPORTED

AU221410 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 20 Mar 79 p 5 AU

[Report on BCP Central Committee greetings message to the Dominican Communist Party second congress]

[Text] BTA--The BCP Central Committee has sent a greetings message to the Dominican Communist Party second congress and to all Dominican communists. We are sincerely happy, the greetings message says, that after long years of illegal existence, the Dominican Communist Party has had an opportunity to hold its congress. The legalization of the party is a great victory of the communists, the workers class and of all revolutionary and patriotic forces in the Dominican Republic.

The communists and all the working people in the People's Republic of Bulgaria are following with interest your party's struggle to defend the vital interests of the Dominican workers, peasants and the other strata of the population against imperialism and reaction and your struggle for democracy, progress and socialism. Loyal to the great teachings of Marx, Engels and Lenin as well as to the principles of proletarian internationalism, the greetings message notes, the Dominican Communist Party is constantly intensifying its role as a vanguard of the workers class and is also consolidating itself as a combat detachment of the international workers movement.

In the present stormy epoch of democratic renaissance in the world, the greetings message emphasizes, the detente process is imposing itself more and more as a basic trend in international life despite all the difficulties. In this respect, real socialism is a decisive factor in this historic transformation. The struggle of the workers class in the capitalist countries is also increasing.

The fraternal communist parties in these countries are expanding their decisive role in rallying the working people against the exploitation and domination of state monopolistic capitalism.

The revolutionary-democratic forces in the newly liberated countries are strengthening and many of them are adopting the path to a socialist orientation in their development.

The national democratic revolution in Latin America is entering a new stage, the greetings message notes. [paragraph continues]

The example of Socialist Cuba is inspiring more and more strata of the working people. The struggle against imperialism and the dictators' regimes for achieving radical socio-economic reforms is intensifying. Fascism and reactionary despotism are in decline. The domestic and international isolation of Chile's dictatorship is increasing, the people's struggle in Nicaragua is growing and the progressive forces in the other Latin-American countries are scoring major successes.

Imperialism, however, has not given up its aggressive plans against the forces of socialism and progress. Our stand on these aggressive intentions of imperialism is a categorical one: We oppose support for a conflict situation in the Middle East and the attempts at a separatist solution of the crisis in this area that are detrimental to the interests of the Arab Peoples. We are completely on the side of Angola, Mozambique, Ethiopia, the PDRY, Afghanistan, the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia, South Africa and Iran.

The hegemonic, great-state policy of the reactionary Beijing leadership causes us special concern, the greeting message further notes. It ventured to carry out an extremely criminal action--armed aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Together with the other fraternal socialist countries and all progressive forces of mankind, we angrily condemn the Maoist warmongers and express our full support for the heroic Vietnamese people in the confidence that they will again teach the aggressor a good lesson. We have intensified the international solidarity with the People's Republic of Kampuchea, whose people scored a historic victory in toppling the bloody regime of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary.

Emphasizing the need for further strengthening the unity of the communist ranks on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and the principles of proletarian internationalism, the greetings message notes that the international communist movement can develop even more successfully if it continues to defend and creatively develop the great teachings of Marx, Engels and Lenin, to resist the attempts to revise this teaching both from the right and from the "left" and to struggle more purposefully and extensively against anticommunism, which most frequently manifests itself in the form of anti-Sovietism.

In conclusion, the greetings message expresses confidence that the fraternal relations and cooperation between the BCP and the Dominican Communist Party will continue to develop on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and the principles of proletarian internationalism and that the two parties will continue to make a great contribution to strengthening the unity and cohesion of the international communist movement and the common revolutionary front in the struggle against imperialism for peace, progress and socialism.

CAMBODIAN FRONT DELEGATION ARRIVES IN SOFIA 26 MARCH

AU261728 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 26 Mar 79 AU

[Text] At the invitation of the Bulgarian Government and of the Fatherland Front National Council, a delegation of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation has arrived in our country. The delegation is headed by Ros Samay, general secretary of the front.

The Kampuchean delegation held a meeting at the headquarters of the Fatherland Front National Council with a delegation of the Bulgarian Fatherland Front, headed by Comrade Pencho Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council.

## Ros Samay Radio Statement

AU261945 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 26 Mar 79 AU

[Text] At the invitation of the Bulgarian Government and the Fatherland Front National Council, a delegation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea arrived on an official visit to our country.

The delegation is headed by Ros Samay, general secretary of the Central Committee of the United Front for National Salvation of Kampuchea [KUFNS]. Ros Samay stated as follows to a Radio Sofia representative.

[Samay--begin recording in Cambodian fading into Bulgarian translation] Esteemed comrades, I would like, above all, to express our greetings to the fraternal Bulgarian people. I would like to convey to them the greetings of the people of Kampuchea. We are particularly proud, the representatives of the Kampuchean people, to pay a visit to fraternal Bulgaria. The Bulgarian comrades are giving us very warm hospitality. The more so since we are the first Kampuchean delegation to arrive on a visit to the fraternal Bulgarian people, a delegation that has the task of consolidating the friendship and militant solidarity between our two peoples even more. It is, in particular, a question of consolidating that friendship that the Pol Pot-Ieng Sari clique interrupted and destroyed.

Our delegation has been sent here with the assignment from the KUFNS and the People's Revolutionary Council to visit Bulgaria. Allow me to wish all of you and the entire Bulgarian people vigorous health and to express the wish that the friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Bulgaria and Kampuchea might be eternal. In closing this statement I would like to thank the BCP, the Bulgarian Government and the Fatherland Front for the support and assistance they have rendered and are still rendering to our people. [end recording]

## STATE COUNCIL ISSUES ANNOUNCEMENT ON ELECTION RESULTS

AU261922 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 26 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, March 26 (BTA)--A State Council announcement was given for publication here, which reads in part:

On March 25, 1979 elections for county, municipal and district people's councils, for mayors and people's councillors in the municipalities were held. 68 electoral commissions were formed with the participation of 376,662 citizens.

The elections were held for 27 county people's councils, for the Municipal People's Council of Sofia, for 290 municipal people's councils of the conurbations and for mayors and people's councillors in the municipalities.

Candidates for people's councillors and mayors were nominated by the Fatherland Front. 6,446,443 voters were listed in the election registers throughout the country and 6,443,438 (99.95) [percent] have cast their vote for the new bodies of local power. 5,613,156 people (99.88 percent) voted for the nominees of the Fatherland Front and 1,362 people (.02 percent) voted against them. 1142 ballot-papers were blank and 4053 ballot envelopes were cast empty.

99.90 percent of the constituency voted for the Fatherland Front nominees for the Sofia Municipal Council and 0.01 percent voted them down.

53,198 people's councillors were elected for the people's councils and municipalities.

Of them 35,419 (66.58 percent) are men, 17,779 (33.42 percent) are women, 29,711 (55.85 percent) are BCP members, 9,317 (17.51 percent) are BAU (Bulgarian Agrarian Union) members, 14,170 (26.64 percent) are non-party, 18,154 (34.12 percent) are workers, 11,555 (21.72 percent) are agricultural workers, and 10,876 (20.44 percent) are young people under 30 years of age. 3,973 mayors were elected.

[Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1830 GMT on 26 March carries a similar report which adds: "One of the candidates for people's councilors in a mayor's office, who was registered, was not elected. Elections have not taken place in 16 election districts. In six of them the registered candidates are deceased. In 10 of these districts the candidates have withdrawn their candidacy. In these rayons and in the district where the candidate for people's councilor in a mayor's office was not elected, additional elections will be held in conformity with the election law."

#### NATIONAL AGRO-INDUSTRIAL UNION CONGRESS PLANNED

AU261949 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 26 Mar 79 AU

[Text] In implementing the decisions of the March plenum of the BCP Central Committee on perfecting the socialist labor organization and the planned leadership of agriculture, constituent conferences of the okrug agro-industrial unions are currently being held.

The constituent congress of the National Agro-Industrial Union will be held on 29, 30 and 31 March 1979 in Sofia.

#### BRIEFS

MIKHAYLOV AT CONFERENCE--The plenary session of the scientific and practical conference on "A Complex Approach to the Struggle against the Deviation of the Socialist Way of Life" is being held in Sofia. The purpose of this conference is to raise the role of ideology, with a view to consolidating the socialist way of life in closest interaction with the perfection of the socialist organization of labor. The session is attended by Stoyan Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee secretary. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 20 Mar 79 AU]

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER IN CSSR--At the invitation of Jaroslav (Zizka), first deputy foreign minister of the CSSR, Mariy Ivanov, Bulgaria's first deputy foreign minister, has paid a visit to the CSSR. The state and further development of Bulgarian-Czechoslovak relations as well as certain topical international issues were discussed. The friendly and cordial talks reaffirmed the full unanimity of views on all topical issues. Mariy Ivanov was also received by Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR ministers of foreign affairs. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 24 Mar 79 AU]

TAKOV ACTIVITIES--A great election meeting was held at the Georgi Dimitrov hall in Pleven. The meeting was attended by people's deputies from the Pleven municipality. More than 800 voters cordially welcomed Comrade Peko Takov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee and deputy chairman of the State Council, as well as Penko Gerganov, first secretary of the Pleven Okrug party committee and other leaders from the okrug and town, as well as candidates for municipal okrug councilors. Peko Takov delivered a speech. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 23 Mar 79 AU]

NEW HUNGARIAN AMBASSADOR--The newly appointed Hungarian ambassador to Bulgaria, Jeno Sebestyen, has arrived in the country. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 23 Mar 79 p 2 AU]

## HUSAK RECEIVES NEW SOVIET FORCES POLITICAL CHIEF

LD271046 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 26 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received in Prague Castle today Maj Gen (Mikhail Kuklev), the new chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Central Group of Forces in Czechoslovakia. In the course of a cordial conversation, he wished him many successes in his responsibilities.

At the same time, the president of the republic received Lt Gen Konstantin Maksimov in connection with his impending departure from Czechoslovakia. During a friendly conversation, Comrade Husak thanked him for his personal endeavor which has led to further strengthening friendship between the armed forces and the Czechoslovak people and the Soviet Union.

The reception was attended by Army Gen Martin Dzur, minister of national defense; Eugen Turzo, the chief of a department of the CPCZ Central Committee; Frantisek Salda, chief of the Office of the President of the Republic; and Maj Gen Mirislav Rybak, chief of the Military Office of the President of the Republic. On the Soviet side, present were Vladimir Matskevich, the Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia, and Col Gen Dmitriy Yazov, commander of the Central Group of Forces in Czechoslovakia.

## POLEDNIK LEAVES FOR 'WORKING VISIT' TO USSR

LD261810 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 26 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, left today for a short working visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. He was seen off at Ruzyně Airport by leading officials of the party Central Committee, as well as by Nikolay Maslennikov, charge d'affaires of the Soviet Union in Czechoslovakia.

## ROHLICEK ARRIVES IN MOSCOW FOR CEMA MEETING

LD262120 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 26 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Rudolf Rohlicek, CSSR deputy premier, arrived in Moscow today to attend the 89th session of the Executive Committee of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance. Comrade Rohlicek was met at the airport by CEMA Secretary Nikolay Fadeyev.

## USSR DEPUTY MINISTER OF INTERIOR VISITS BRATISLAVA

AU231135 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 21 Mar 79 p 2 AU

[CTK report: "Talk About the National Security Corps' Tasks"]

[Text] Bratislava, CTK--J. Janik, Slovak Communist Party [CPSL] Central Committee Presidium member and secretary, yesterday [20 March] received the three-man delegation from the USSR Ministry of Interior led by Lt Gen K. Nikitin, USSR deputy minister of interior. The delegation has come to the CSSR on an official visit and is in Bratislava on a 2-day visit. [paragraph continues]

The reception was also attended by L. Sadvsky, CPSL Central Committee department head; S. Lazar, minister of interior of the Slovak Socialist Republic [SSR]; and Maj Gen J. Pjescak, CSSR deputy minister of interior. In a comradely talk they discussed the tasks of the national security corps in implementing the party's security policy. At the end of the first day of their stay in Bratislava the guests were also received by Minister S. Lazar. The representatives of the fraternal security corps exchanged experience in training new security [corps] members.

#### KIRCHSCHLAEGER'S VISIT WITH CARDINAL TOMASEK REPORTED

Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 15 Mar 79 p 1 WA

[Text] On Wednesday, departing from the official program of his state visit to Czechoslovakia, Austrian President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger visited Cardinal Frantisek Tomasek, the archbishop of Prague. The cardinal greeted him with the words: "We have very much needed your visit." The discussion lasted 35 minutes. At its conclusion Kirchschlaeger explained that he had invited Tomasek to come to Salzburg in summer for the celebrations of the 250th anniversary of the canonization of John Nepomucene, the patron saint of Bohemia. Observers viewed Kirchschlaeger's visit with Tomasek as a gesture of moral support to the church.

#### COMMENT ON MIDEAST SITUATION, INTER-ARAB RELATIONS

AU261450 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 22 Mar 79 p 5 AU

[Ivana Stepankova interview with Vaclav Jurnr of the CPCZ Central Committee International Policy Department: "Middle East: Ulcer on the Face of the World"--place and date of the interview not specified]

[Excerpts] [Question] How would you characterize the present overall situation in the Middle East?

[Answer] All the problems that have accumulated in the Middle East in the past 30 years have remained unsolved--I refer to the consequences of several rounds of the Israeli-Arab conflict and particularly the problem of the Palestinian people. The crisis in the Middle East has substantially curbed the process of the Arab world's national liberation struggle. The tasks of the national democratic revolution cannot be fulfilled because the best resources of the Arab world--human, material and financial--are devoted to defense purposes. They are lacking in the development of the national economy and in realizing social progress. The Middle East thus continues to be the intersecting point of a host of domestic and international problems, so that sooner or later the world public will again have to deal with this region.

[Question] How do you evaluate the present Egyptian-Israeli talks?

[Answer] They can be characterized as playing at peace negotiations and not as serious negotiations concerning peace in this region because the separate Egyptian-Israeli talks, in which the United States is also participating, do not deal with the entire range of Middle East problems. They are confined to a narrow territorial Egyptian-Israeli problem and cannot lead to effective peace.

After the Baghdad summit Egypt became so isolated that it tried at any price to alter the separate talks into some sort of wider forum in which it would speak on behalf of the entire Arab world, although it has not been authorized to do so. Israel, which is trying to keep the territorial concessions to a minimum, is not overly interested in this. What takes place is thus an undignified bargaining for the Arab territories, which according to international law, Israel should unambiguously return. In this undignified playing at peace negotiations Israel makes use of its occupation of extensive Arab territories as a means of pressure, with its long-term Zionist goals in view. The different attitudes to the central problem of the Middle East--the Palestinian question--also remain a problem.

The Egyptian-Israeli talks thus have only further complicated the situation and diverted it into the blind alley.

[Question] Unity and solidarity of Arab countries could be a strong weapon against Israel. Wherein do you see the causes of their disagreements?

[Answer] I do not think that we can speak about disagreements. It is necessary to see the Arab world in a realistic, Marxist manner--as a diverse range of class and political forces. The Arab world is united by some national elements but divided by class and social contrasts. The Arab region has one specific feature--the Palestinian question to which no Arab state, no matter what its regime, can be indifferent or fail to provide an answer, and which is the cement of its unity and solidarity. Unity and solidarity can be temporarily achieved although relations between individual Arab countries are fundamentally affected by their class and social systems. The Baghdad summit, where the whole range of 21 Arab social systems met and adopted a joint--even though a compromise--resolution expressing a negative attitude to the separate Egyptian-Israeli talks, showed a positive example. The unity of Arab countries is extraordinarily important now because Egypt has left the Arab front of a united course of action and thus seriously weakened Arab resistance to Israeli aggression. Without the support of other Arab countries Egypt cannot negotiate effectively with Israel but the other Arab countries, in turn, cannot resist Israel militarily without Egypt. However, we are convinced that the Arab world is sufficiently strong to again effectively strive--after overcoming these temporary difficulties--to remove the consequences of Israeli aggression.

CRAXI SCORED ON REMARKS LINKING CSSR WITH TERRORISM

AU261510 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Mar 79 p 7 AU

[Dusan Rovensky article: "The Aim of Mr Craxi's Fire; What the Anti-Czechoslovak Lies Serve"]

[Text] Phantasmagoria is, as is known, a delirium that is some times awkward, but usually harmless. Obviously Mr Bettino Craxi has become afflicted by this disease. But in his case--for he is a person with a fairly high rung on the ladder of Italian politics: He is secretary general of the Italian Socialist Party--the dangerous nature of this disease must not be minimized. In fact his ravings are giving birth to lies aimed at political targets which cannot be inadvertently dismissed. They are all included in the calculations of anticommunist propaganda, which has carte blanche in the Italian communications media.

In fact, at a thousand-strong rally in Milan Mr Craxi "accused" Czechoslovakia of aiding terrorists. "The Italian terrorists used to spend their weekends in Prague," Craxi said and, in order to make his lie more plausible, he alleged that certain, not more closely identified, snapshots exist which prove "the presence of Italian terrorists in the training camps of international terrorism."

This is an egregious new slander, resembling the former slanders which burst like a bubble as one egg resembles another.

As we have stated many a time already, no terrorist has ever been trained in Czechoslovakia. Like wise no one is enabling these criminals to spend "weekends in Prague." Our laws strictly prosecute terrorism. And if anyone accuses us of 'ideological kinship' with terrorism, he should become acquainted with the rules of our policy, based on Marxism-Leninism. Not only do we reject terrorism, we regard it as the tool of reactionary forces, whether extreme rightwingers or those concealing their innermost substance with leftwing phraseology. Terrorism has nothing in common with socialism. It serves reaction, and reaction alone, which utilizes it for provocations, for fracturing the revolutionary and progressive movement and for discrediting it, in the same way that imperialism is today widely and quite brazenly utilizing Maoism and the diverse Trotskyite elements and renegades.

The tragic kidnaping and assassination of Aldo Moro has also cast new light on these dark features of the Western secret services. It is no coincidence that one more and more frequently hears about links between Aldo Moro's murderers and the U.S. CIA, as well as the Italian intelligence, and also about these links being one of the main reasons why the investigation of the whole case failed. But this is certainly also known to Mr Craxi, who is surely well informed on the background of Italian politics. Or could it be perhaps that he does not know about the same CIA payroll containing both those who organize international terrorism and also those who spread slander about Socialist Czechoslovakia on instructions from Langley--people like Jiri Pelikan, Craxi's intimate friend, who is paid for hostile activity against Czechoslovakia by the U.S. CIA, and paid through Craxi's subordinates as intermediaries?

The professional anticommunists have frequently tried to make us look bad. We know very well why they want to cover their traces. For example, they want to conceal the fact that the terrorists organized a number of political assassinations and murders on CIA instructions, including Patrice Lumumba, or the several unsuccessful assassination attempts against Fidel Castro and so forth. They want to divert attention from the base, shameful deeds like the forcible overthrow of Mossadeq, organized by the CIA acting on the instructions of those who did not like the idea of the fabulous profits of the U.S. crude oil companies in Iran being lost. They were also not happy that the world has become acquainted with how the CIA set Pinochet on his feet, how it was "building" torture chambers in Vietnam and Iran and what numerous other crimes it had perpetrated.

There is yet another reason why what Mr Craxi, a reputed anticommunist, has said cannot surprise us. The Italian communists' congress is approaching and at this time the anti-communists are finding any lie good enough as long as it provides at least some small hope of compromising real socialism and the international communist movement.

However, as our old proverb says, lies have short feet. And the lie Mr Craxi is so zealously spreading is lame in both.

## INTERVIEW WITH IRANIAN DEPUTY PREMIER

AU231323 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Mar 79 p 7 AU

[Iranian Deputy Premier 'Abbas Amir Entezam's interview in Tehran with the correspondents of the CZECHOSLOVAK NEWS AGENCY, RUDE PRAVO and Czechoslovak Television accredited in Iran: "Relations on the Basis of Equality"--date of interview not given]

[Text] 'Abbas Amir Entezam, deputy premier and official spokesman for the Iranian Provisional Government gave an interview to the correspondents of CTK, RUDE PRAVO and Czechoslovak Television accredited in Tehran.

[Question] Could you explain to us the developments in your country following the victory of the revolution? What are the main domestic political and economic problems your government has to solve?

[Answer] I think that you have grasped that our revolution is singular in fashion and that the problems it has to solve, too, are specific. The former regime prevented freedom of expression and realization of the people's basic rights. The people have, however, liquidated this antipeople regime in an armed uprising. Many values have been destroyed in this battle. Since the revolution the army, police and gendarmes have not been able to fulfill their previous mission and that is why the revolutionary government is striving to achieve that the armed bodies fulfill a new mission under the conditions of the victorious revolution, once they have been cleansed of reactionary elements. It is natural that after the experience the people have had with the army and the police as the most loyal supporters of the former regime, they assumed a distrustful attitude to the army. The outstanding figure of our revolution and chief religious leader, Ayatollah Khomeyni, and Medi Bazargan, prime minister of the Provisional Government, have explained to the nation several times that the army position in the past years were caused, above all, by its leadership and that the antipeople actions were not the work of ordinary soldiers. Another large problem is that during the revolution economic life came to a standstill and it is very difficult to get our economy, and, above all, industry, moving again. A large part of the population is still in the grip of revolutionary excitement and does not, therefore, realize that the first stage of the revolution is over and that now, in the second stage, we must unite in efforts to remove the damage suffered as quickly as possible and to restore the production process.

[Question] Should the results of the approaching referendum support a republic, what will be the nature of this republic?

[Answer] The Islamic government will be a government of the people and for the people and will be based on the tenets of Islam. One of the reasons for holding the referendum is to work on a new constitution, a draft of which is now ready and will be presented to the public after the referendum. The people will have an opportunity to express their opinions on the draft and complement it with their own suggestions.

[Question] Could you say something about the future orientation of your government's foreign policy toward the socialist states and toward the CSSR in particular?

[Answer] I must stress again that the former regime had intensive relations primarily with the United States and other capitalist countries. It is natural that after the victory of the revolution our relations with these states will not be abrogated but our friendly and economic relations will develop on the basis of equality and the principle of noninterference. As far as relations with socialist countries are concerned, it is certain that they will develop more than they have up to now.

Our trade and economic relations will expand with countries that do not have ulterior motives and will not interfere in our internal affairs, countries that are sincere vis-a-vis our country and will strive to help us. I am firmly convinced that our relations with the socialist countries, and namely with Czechoslovakia, will not only strengthen but also successfully develop.

REPORTAGE ON 13TH CPCZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION

Husak Address

LD222140 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 22 Mar 79 LD

[Excerpts] The 13th session of the CPCZ Central Committee, held in the Spanish Hall of Prague Castle, ended today.

The afternoon deliberations were chaired by member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, Comrade Alois Indra.

The CPCZ Central Committee unanimously approved a resolution on fulfilling the conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Congress and other tasks in agriculture and the food industry, and a resolution by the CPCZ Central Committee on developing work initiative devoted to fulfilling the state plan for developing the national economy in 1979.

At the end of the deliberations a speech was made by the general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, Comrade Gustav Husak.

He assessed the importance of the session by the party Central Committee which drew up a balance sheet of the development of socialist agriculture since the establishment of Unified Agricultural Cooperatives, in the past 10 years, and in the period since the 15th party congress, defining its tasks until the end of the current 5-year plan and enumerating the main directions for further developing the agro-food-growing complex in the 1980's.

He said that it was a further manifestation of the constant attention which the party and our state devote to developing agriculture and food for the people. Comrade Gustav Husak recalled that since the beginnings of the socialist reconstruction of agriculture, considerable means have been devoted for its development. In the past years, too, the dynamism of the growth of investments into agriculture was high. In view of the importance of agriculture for developing the society, and in the interests of fulfilling the course aimed at raising self-sufficiency, we also intend in the future to allocate to agriculture maximum means which will be possible to free for this purpose. All justified demands, however, cannot be satisfied in a short time, but it is necessary to assess real possibilities soberly.

Comrade Husak stressed the need for consistently translating into action all the good intentions contained in the Presidium report, in the resolution of the Central Committee, and in the discussion at the session. The demand to reduce losses and to better utilize the great internal reserves in agriculture, to raise the below-average agricultural enterprises to the level of the foremost ones, and to increase stress on the standards of managing work at all sectors of the agro-food-growing complex is a priority item.

Comrade Husak's concluding speech discussed some additional economic issues. He recalled the need to learn a lesson from this year's winter and to devote maximum concern to fulfilling tasks in coal extraction, especially in the North Bohemian brown coal mining area, as well as to control economies and consistently rationalize the consumption of fuels and energy. He voiced an appreciation for the responsible approach of working people who, in an initiative-filled and selfless way, strive to improve production deficiencies caused by restrictions of electric current supplies at the beginning of the year, and stressed the importance of the struggle for fulfilling the plan this year in all quality and quantity indexes.

Comrade Husak pointed out the great importance of fulfilling the plan in the years 1979-1980 for creating a point of departure for the Seventh 5-Year Plan, whose general goal is to insure gradual economic development and strengthen living standards of the people. He stressed that a key importance for fulfilling our tasks lies in a responsible approach and disciplined work by each and every worker. Here the rule applies that the higher the post, the higher are the demands and responsibility for correctly placing cadres so that they possess the necessary specialized and political prerequisites to fulfill increasingly exacting tasks.

It is necessary to devote constant attention, too, to mass political work and to implementing the party's controlling role. Comrade Gustav Husak also dealt with some aspects of the domestic political and intraparty situation. He noted that an overwhelming majority of the people have confidence in the party's policy and support it fully. He stressed the great political importance of the exchange of membership cards for the activation of each and every communist in asserting the party's policy.

Speaking on some aspects of the current international situation, he stressed the importance of our foreign-political orientation toward a firm alliance and friendship with the USSR and other countries of the socialist community. He highly valued the firm solidarity of our people with the heroic struggle of the fraternal people of Socialist Vietnam against the Chinese aggressors.

In conclusion, he thanked the members and candidates of the CPCZ Central Committee, regional and district committees and primary organizations for the great work carried out in the period since the last session of the Central Committee and stressed that the party and our whole society have sufficient forces to master the tasks facing us, to advance even more resolutely on the path set by the 15th CPCZ Congress. The 13th session of the party Central Committee was concluded with the Internationale.

## Resolution on Plan Fulfillment

AU271618 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 23 Mar 79 p 1 AU

["CPCZ Central Committee resolution on the development of work initiative devoted to the fulfillment of the state plan concerning the development of the national economy"]

[Text] At its 13th session the Central Committee dealt with fulfilling of this year's state plan concerning the development of the national economy, which is insuring the basic goals of the Sixth 5-Year Plan under even more difficult economic conditions, in harmony with the resolution of the 12th CPCZ Central Committee session.

In this context the CPCZ Central Committee highly valued the initiative and selflessness of work collectives in industry, construction and other sectors, of party organizations, trade unions and youth and of ranking economic personnel who are exerting great efforts and make socialist pledges to fulfill the planned tasks and to make up for the January production deficit caused by curtailed electricity supplies. In order to achieve this goal the workers of many enterprises mobilize reserves in production and labor organization, in the utilization of production capacities, technology and working hours and even work extraordinary shifts, if the need arises.

Thanks to this, in February we have already succeeded in fulfilling and in several sectors in slightly overfulfilling the all-state planned production tasks, in restoring the dynamics of production growth and in partially reducing the January production deficit. However, in order to gradually balance this deficit, great effort will have to be exerted. The experiences gained in prominent enterprises show that it is within the reach and possibilities of our national economy.

Present electricity supplies are already at the planned level. The decisive economic-political task in all enterprises, in plants and on construction sites, at each workplace is now to step up the struggle for fulfilling all the quantity and quality indexes of the plan and for their overfulfillment in the desired respects. It is necessary to place the main stress on insuring the decisive all-social tasks; on fulfilling the deliveries for export to all regions, for the domestic market and for capital investment construction; on efficient transportation; on consolidating the discipline of supplier-consumer relations; on utmost economy and efficiency and on increasing the quality of products.

First-rate solicitude must be devoted to developing the power-fuel base--mainly to fulfilling and overfulfilling the planned coal extraction--as well as to the maximum conservation of all types of fuels and energy in the entire national economy.

The fulfillment of cooperation and complementing deliveries in the needed assortment and within the appropriate deadlines requires high discipline. Management organs at all levels must devote extra attention to these questions and increase--in harmony with the demands voiced at the 11th session of the CPCZ Central Committee--the standard and efficiency of planning, management and organizational work.

The Central Committee expresses the conviction that the workers, farmers, technicians, economic personnel and employees of all sectors, who have already often proved through their deeds and devotion to our socialist system, will exert every effort to fulfill this year's plan, which is of extraordinary significance for implementing the resolution of the 15th CPCZ Congress, for insuring a further development of the material and cultural standard of our people.

The Central Committee commits party organs and organizations; communists in directing state and economic functions, in national committees, the revolutionary trade union movement, the Socialist Youth Union and in other social organizations to head this work initiative and socialist competition within the sphere of their activities, to systematically see to their broad upsurge and efficiency and to organize with great responsibility and exactingness the struggle for successfully fulfilling this year's plan, for increasing quality and efficiency and for further developing our socialist society.

#### LENART PAYS VISIT TO NORTH SLOVAKIA

LD251038 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 24 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Today Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, arrived for a 1-day visit in Liptovsky Mikulas district. He acquainted himself with the work progress on newly built projects of the Czechoslovak power and paper industry. At Ruzomberok he visited the North Slovak cellulose and paper combine, the first stage of which is just beginning to be built. It will be one of the most modern plants in central Europe with an annual output of 200,000 tons of sulphate cellulose from domestic timber resources. The first cellulose is to be produced in experimental production by the end of 1981.

Comrade Lenart also acquainted himself with preparations for construction work and problems in changing the Vah River bed and other questions pertaining to the realization of this project, which is controlled by the Federal Government. He then met builders of Czechoslovakia's biggest pumped storage hydropower station on the Cierny Vah, where the first of six 110-megawatt generating sets is to go into operation at the end of next year. It will considerably strengthen the Czechoslovak power industry and the joint power grid of the socialist countries.

In conversations with leading workers of the Zilina Vahostav and other contractors, Comrade Jozef Lenart paid tribute to the exemplary initiative of the builders of this modern hydroproject, reflected in the overfulfillment of targets since the beginning of the year by 111 percent.

#### HRUSKOVIC, BARCAK ADDRESS BRATISLAVA POLITICAL-ECONOMIC AKTIV

LD271100 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 26 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Leading workers of the foreign trade enterprises based in Slovakia met in Bratislava today at a political-economic aktiv. They discussed topical questions of foreign trade and the possibilities for further raising the effectiveness of our foreign economic relations. Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, assessed the results achieved in Slovakia in the last 3 years in fulfilling the tasks laid down by the 15th party congress. Comrade Hruskovic paid particular attention to the contribution made by the Slovak economy to our foreign economic relations. He noted that the Slovak economy's participation in all-state exports is constantly increasing and that the dynamism of exports from Slovakia in the 5-year plan is 12.3 percent higher than the all-state average.

Andrej Barcak, minister of foreign trade, stressed in his address that the ministry had, on the whole, achieved positive results. This was due, above all, to the overfulfillment of export tasks to the socialist countries. He said, however, that the situation in the markets of the advanced capitalist countries was difficult, and that this was due, above all, to various protectionist measures which are preventing the development of mutually advantageous trade relations. Minister Barcak stressed that the ministry would pay increased attention to improving supplier-consumer relations between the manufacturing sector and the foreign trade sector since this is one of the prerequisites for further improvement of trade results.

#### PEOPLE'S CONTROL COMMITTEE DISCUSSES ANTISOCIAL ACTIVITY

AU261630 PRAGUE RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 Mar 79 p 2 AU

[CTK report: "CSSR Committee for People's Control Held Session"]

[Text] At its Friday [23 March] session, the CSSR Committee for People's Control, presided over by Minister-Chairman Frantisek Ondrich, dealt with a report on fulfilling selected tasks of the plan for developing science and technology in communications and on efficient control to protect the economy against antisocial activity.

Because a number of deficiencies still persist in these spheres, the committee obligated the sectors involved to speedily insure consistent rectification.

#### BRIEFS

LESS PRIVATE PLOT ACREAGE--The cooperative farmers in the Prievidza district last year received Kcs2,838 as their average per capita monthly wages. At the same time the labor connected with the cultivation of their private plots was reduced, by decreasing the acreage. Since 1975 the acreage of the cooperative farmers' private plots has decreased by 633 hectares and it now amounts to a total of 824 hectares, that is 5.6 percent of the total acreage cultivated by the cooperative sector. [Bratislava ROJNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 17 Mar 79 p 4 AU]

IRANIAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION--CSSR ambassador to Iran, Valdimir Polacek, was received on 18 March by 'Abbas Amir Entezam, deputy prime minister of the Iranian Provisional Government; on 19 March the ambassador was received, together with the CSSR Embassy's trade councillor, by 'Abbas Taj, minister of energy, and 'Reza Sadr, minister of commerce. The talks with the Iranian officials concerned matters of a further all-round expansion of CSSR-Iranian relations, particularly in economy and trade. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Mar 79 p 7 AU]

SWEDISH SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION--The protocol to the agreement on scientific cooperation between the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences and the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences, which amends the conditions of the exchange of scientific workers and scientific information of 12 branches, was signed a few days ago in Stockholm. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Mar 79 p 7 AU]

## SIGNING OF EGYPTIAN-ISRAELI TREATY REPORTED

LD270128 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 2300 GMT 26 Mar 79 LD

[Text] A separate agreement between Egypt and Israel, which was concluded through the active participation of the United States, was signed in Washington this evening, by President as-Sadat, Prime Minister Begin and President Carter. During the signing ceremony the White House was sealed off from the outside world by a large number of heavily armed policemen.

The agreement sanctions the Israeli occupation of Arab territories, for example, the Golan Heights, the West Bank of the Jordan, the Gaza Strip and of the Arab section of Jerusalem. The right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, including the formation of an independent state, is completely ignored. Instead, Israeli rule over Palestinian territories is to be perpetuated under the guise of a so-called autonomy. Further stipulations envisage the long-term and incremental withdrawal of Israeli troops from the Sinai Peninsula along a line running to Al-'Arish at the southern tip of the Sinai. In this connection, it is planned to permit a U.S. military presence to this area. Egypt, on its part, has agreed to a drastic limitation of its military forces on the Sinai Peninsula.

During the signing of the separate agreement several thousand people demonstrated outside the White House, including many Arab students. Spokesmen at the rally demanded that the U.S. Government recognize the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and to their own state.

## STATE PLANNING COMMISSION LEADERS MEET IN MOSCOW

AU221416 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Mar 79 p 2 AU

[ADN Moscow dispatch: "Deliberation on Joint Tasks of Planning Organs"]

[Text] During his visit to Moscow Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission, met Nikilay Baybakov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission, on the evening of 20 March. The talks which were conducted in a cordial atmosphere, focused on the tasks of planning organs in drafting the program for specialization and cooperation between the GDR and USSR. Participating in the deliberations was Harry Ott, GDR ambassador to the USSR.

## SCHUERER INTERVIEWED ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH USSR

DW270923 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1830 GMT 21 Mar 79 DW

[Goetz Foerster interview with Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Politburo, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission, in Moscow following the meeting of the joint GDR-Soviet commission for economic and scientific-technical cooperation--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Comrade chairman, you have just come from the meeting of the joint government commission--that is, the documents have been signed, the job complete for this round. What can you tell us about the course of the meeting, the subjects discussed, and the climate that prevailed?

[Answer] The 24th meeting of the joint government commission is taking place in the year in which we are preparing for the GDR's 30th anniversary. Jointly with Comrade Nikolai Aleksandrovich Tikhonov and with Soviet members of the joint government commission we have prepared additional, important agreements. The most important point was the preparation, the further preparation, of the program on specialization and cooperation between the GDR and USSR which we are carrying out in line with the tasks set forth for us by the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, Erich Honecker, and the general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, Comrade Leonid Brezhnev. The agreements which we have prepared pertain to various industrial branches, especially electrical engineering, the chemical industry, and the machinebuilding sector.

[Question] What economic significance do you accord the new agreements concluded at this 24th meeting?

[Answer] These agreements pertain to cooperation in the field of electrical engineering, the chemical industry, and machinebuilding, as I said. But let me cite an example: We agreed on the technical reorganization of a large sector in the GDR for the production of large-size and medium-size engines. We will complete that technical reorganization jointly, develop the equipment, increase production, and specialize production in that enterprise jointly, in keeping with the interests of both countries. This will provide for the requirements in the GDR's heavy machinebuilding sector, for example, for rolling-mill motors and cement installations, and at the same time this serves to increase exports to the USSR. All these are agreements which serve the interests of both countries.

[Question] Comrade Schuerer, how do you assess the preparation of the bilateral cooperation program?

[Answer] As Comrade Nikolai Aleksandrovich Tikhonov put it, this program currently is in preparation. The ministries and planning organs are doing a lot of work on the program. Still, I might say that we in the commission have agreed that this work must be activated, that the ministries must work further on deepening cooperation, that they must submit proposals, and in the planning organs we are combining this with the coordination of the plans. It is our goal to have a draft completed by the GDR's 30th anniversary.

[Question] Comrade Schuerer, you have already touched on this point: 12 years of our history, which nearly amounts to 30 years, have been linked with the work of the joint government commission. You will meet once more before the anniversary date, that time in Berlin again. May we ask you nevertheless to make an assessment even now? What rank does the joint government commission hold in bilateral relations? Or phrasing the question differently: What is its proportion in the economic development of our country?

[Answer] Well, when we talk about relations between the GDR and USSR it is necessary, of course, to talk of the superlative relations between our party leadership, our Politburo, with the CPSU Politburo, between the governments, and of the relations between the peoples which are guided by the treaty on friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance. We are playing a specific part within this framework in the field of deepening cooperation in the economic and scientific-technical fields. It goes without saying that this role by the joint government commission in this matter is considerable. Our responsibility is great because ultimately, we have to coordinate the activities of all ministries, all branches, all organs up to the cooperation of the academies of sciences of our countries, the standardization institutes, and all branches, and we have to give, control, and account for, corresponding orders.

## POLITBURO'S EBERT ADDRESSES ELECTION COMMISSION

LD231030 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 22 Mar 79 LD

[Excerpt] The close connection between local interests and overall government objectives in the GDR was described by the chairman of the GDR Election Commission, Friedrich Ebert, today as a characteristic feature of socialist conditions. Speaking at the constituent meeting of the Fuerstenwalde Election Commission, the member of the SED Central Committee Politburo suggested that emphasis should be laid on this idea at election meetings and in personal talks. The continued successful implementation of the GDR's domestic and foreign policy necessitates higher output and further progress in all sectors. About the tasks of the Election Commission Friedrich Ebert said that first and foremost conditions for safeguarding the right to vote of all citizens must be created.

In his report to the Karl-Marx-Stadt Municipal Council, Lord Mayor Kurt Mueller today disclosed that since 1974 housing conditions have improved for nearly 60,000 citizens. What the citizens had voted for 5 years ago had become reality. Reports were also presented in other kreise, towns, parishes and several boroughs of the capital.

## DEMOCRATIC PEASANT PARTY DISCUSSES DEFENSE POLICY

AU211250 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Mar 79 p 2 AU

[Unattributed Berlin dispatch: "DED [Democratic Peasant Party of Germany] members help strengthen defense power"]

[Text] On 19 March the DED deliberated in Berlin on defense and security policy. In the report Col Gen Herbert Scheibe, member of the SED Central Committee and Department chief for Security Questions of the Central Committee, thanked the DED members for their cooperation in strengthening national defense. He illustrated the peace policy of the socialist community of states pointing to the example of the latest session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member countries. In view of the increasing rearmament and the ideological diversion of the imperialists against the Soviet Union, the GDR and the other socialist states he underscored the importance of comprehensively enhancing political vigilance and maintaining the power and defense strength of socialism at the required level. DED Chairman Ernst Goldenbaum stressed in the concluding speech that personal action by each DED member for the strengthening of the defense power constitutes an alliance duty.

## WEST BERLIN RUNAWAY RETURNED TO AUTHORITIES

AU261533 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24-25 Mar 79 p 2 AU

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 22 March 1979 16-year-old Andreas Herrmann from West Berlin was returned to the competent organs of the Berlin (West) Senat. The boy had run away from a home and was apprehended on 21 March 1979 on the D 339 transit train between the GDR border crossing points of Schwanheide and Staaken.

IL 27 Mar 79

HUNGARY

F 1

DEPUTY PREMIER LEAVES FOR MOSCOW CEMA SESSION

LD262106 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 26 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai, Hungarian permanent representative to CEMA, has left for Moscow to attend the session of the CEMA Executive Committee.

VICE-CHAIRMAN HUSZAR CALLS ON FIDEL CASTRO

LD261928 Budapest MTI in English 1803 GMT 26 Mar 79 LD

[MTI Havana correspondent]

[Text] Budapest, March 26, (MTI)--Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, president of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers, called Sunday at his residence on Istvan Huszar, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Political Committee and vice-chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, who is staying on a visit in Havana.

At the sincere comradely and friendly discussion Fidel Castro and Istvan Huszar made a review of a range of issues of mutual interest. Present at the meeting was also Jenő Jakus, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic in Havana.

MORE ON PORTUGUESE PRESIDENT EANES' VISIT

Kadar Meeting

LD261240 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 26 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Janos Kadar has received the president of the Portuguese Republic. The first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee and member of the Presidential Council and General Ramalho Eanes met in the Nandorfehervar Hall of the Parliament Building. The meeting, which was marked by a cordial atmosphere, was attended by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council.

Eanes Press Conference

LD261942 Budapest MTI in English 1750 GMT 26 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 28, (MTI)--As we have already reported, General Antonio Ramalho Eanes, president of the Portuguese Republic, held an international press conference.

Among other things, the Portuguese president stated that the basic aim of Portugal's foreign policy was to contribute to broadening peace, international security and progress in the world. His visit to Hungary meant an important step in realizing that goal. In recent years political, economic, scientific-technical and cultural contacts between the two states had expanded. An intensification in cultural links was indicated by the great interest in Hungary in the Portuguese language and by setting up recently a Portuguese university department in Budapest.

Antonio Ramalho Eanes underlined that there had been a basic agreement on international issues at his negotiations conducted with Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, and with Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP CC. It was established that also the progress in Portuguese-Hungarian relations had made possible to recognize the great advantages of direct dialogues between states, irrespective of their ideological or political differences and their eventual affiliation in different alliances. Every effort aiming at advancing bilateral ties was an essential element of detente. Since 1974 Hungarian-Portuguese contacts had developed significantly, chances for increasing cooperation had expanded both in the fields of economic and scientific-technical exchange and in cultural fields. Touching upon the international situation, the Portuguese president said that a review had been made on issues of the relations between Europe and Africa which Portugal was considering of decisive importance for Europe's stability and security. It was pointed out that independence for the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia had to be ensured. Agreement was voiced that progress under peaceful conditions and in accordance with people's wishes had to be made possible for all African states.

#### Eanes Departure

LD261950 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 26 Mar 79 LD

[Text] The Portuguese head of state has left Budapest. General Eanes was seen off at Ferihegy Airport by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council.

At a press conference before leaving, the president of the Portuguese Republic emphasized that his country and Hungary frequently assess international developments in the same manner. The two countries are interested in increasing cooperation and are making efforts to develop contacts further.

They are striving to create a peace based on the well-being and security of peoples, through disarmament and detente. Difference in opinion arise from the fact that the two countries belong to different defensive alliances. Speaking about his country's domestic politics, Eanes said that although Parliament voted down the planned budget, this does not mean the defeat of the cabinet because the government enjoys the confidence of the president of the republic.

#### GYENES RECEIVED ISRAELI CP POLITBURO MEMBER

LD262110 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 26 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Andras Gyenes, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, has received Emile Tumah, Politburo member of the Communist Party of Israel. They exchanged opinions on international issues, mainly about the Middle East situation. They stated that the Egyptian-Israeli separate agreements perpetuate tension.

#### VATICAN REPRESENTATIVES MEET CARDINAL LEKAI, MIKLOS

AU261414 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 23 Mar 79 p 4 AU

[Unattributed report: "Vatican Representatives in Hungary"]

[Text] Representatives of the Vatican--Archbishop Luigi Poggi, papal nuncio, and Nunciature Secretary Faustino Sainz Munoz--visited our country between 15 and 22 March and met with Cardinal Dr Laszlo Lekai, archbishop of Esztergom and chairman of the corps of Hungarian Catholic bishops, and with several members of the corps of bishops. The Vatican representatives were received by the Secretary of State Imre Miklos, chairman of the State Bureau for Church Affairs.

## BILATERAL DISCUSSIONS HELD WITH INDONESIAN DELEGATION

LD261156 Budapest MTI in English 1035 GMT 26 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 26 (MTI)--The Indonesian parliamentary delegation currently visiting Hungary continued its official programme Monday with discussions at the Hungarian legislature. The Hungarian team at the negotiations was headed by Janos Peter, vice-president of the National Assembly, while the visiting delegation is led by Sastrodinoto Kartidjo, deputy chairman of the Indonesian House of Representatives. During the talks, the sides briefed each other about their legislatures' work and timely tasks.

## PLO PEACE, SOLIDARITY COUNCIL OFFICIAL ENDS VISIT

LD261954 Budapest MTI in English 1810 GMT 26 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 26 (MTI)--Khalid al-Fahum, member of the Presidium of the Palestine Liberation Organization's Peace and Solidarity Council and president of the Palestine National Council, who had stayed in Hungary at the Hungarian National Peace Council's invitation, left Budapest.

In the course of his stay Khalid al-Fahum met Mrs Gyula Szentistvanyi, secretary of the Patriotic People's Front National Council, who gave information about Hungary's political and economic situation and about the Hungarian people's actions of solidarity with the Middle East, with Mrs Nandor Sebestyen, president of the National Peace Council, and with General Secretary Bela Kovacs. He carried on talks about current issues of cooperation between the two movements. Khalid al-Fahum exchanged views with Romesh Chandra, president of the World Peace Council, on international peace actions declaring solidarity with the Arab peoples, amongst them with the Palestine-Arab people.

## BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO AFGHANISTAN--Budapest, March 26, MTI--Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly, received Dezso Kiss, Hungary's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary accredited to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, who is leaving for his post soon. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1808 GMT 26 Mar 79 LD]

II. 27 Mar 79

P O L A N D

G 1

PRESS REACTION TO EGYPTIAN-ISRAELI TREATY REPORTED

PAP Commentator

LD270630 Warsaw PAP in English 2140 GMT 26 Mar 79 LD

[By PAP commentator Tadeusz Jaworski]

[Text] Warsaw, 26 March, PAP--Washington administration and official Egyptian and Israeli government circles make effort to present the separatist peace treaty signed in Washington today between Egypt and Israel as an important step forward on the road towards an overall settlement of the Middle East conflict. Yet, they are left alone with their views since the world progressive public opinion and the entire Arab world including Syria, Iraq or [as received] South Yemen as well as pro-Western conservative Saudi Arabia or Kuwait spoke firmly against the treaty and announced that a special mission of their foreign ministers would be held in Baghdad. The aim of the session will be the introduction of sanctions against Egypt and in fact against President as-Sadat and his government.

President as-Sadat's policy induces opposition even among his closer collaborators. Some of the Egyptian politicians who could not agree with As-Sadat's policy preferred to resign from their posts. The latest example is Mahmud Riyad's resignation from the post of the secretary general of the Arab League. The separatist treaty to which Washington, Tel Aviv and Cairo endeavour to add lustre does not solve, as the entire Arab world stresses rightly, the most vital Middle East problems and, above all, the Palestinian issue which has been the heart of the whole of the Middle East conflict for thirty years now. The so-called limited autonomy for Palestinians living on the Western Bank of Jordan and the Gaza Strip occupied by Israel since 1967, to the granting of which Tel Aviv agreed after long bargaining and strong pressures, is Israel's playing-for-time policy within the frame of striving for the consolidation of its authority in that region, it has been stressed even by impartial Western commentators.

The treaty takes no account of other Middle East issues either, such as the question of the occupied Arab part of Jerusalem or the Syrian Golan Heights. Many a time Israel stated clearly that it would not give Arabs back that part of the town as well as that it was not going to withdraw from the Golan Heights which Tel Aviv regards as strategically important.

Many Arab commentators point out that the treaty will cost the USA many thousand million dollars worth of economic and especially military assistance for Israel and Egypt and that in "buying" the treaty Washington administration is striving, above all, to consolidate its influences in the Middle East which were weakened after the Iranian revolution. Nobody in the Arab world believes that the separatist peace treaty patronized by the USA can bring peace to the Middle East. Contrariwise, voices of fear are heard that it may give birth to new conflicts in that region, which has been the trouble spot of the world for so long now.

NASZA TRYBUNA

LD261416 Warsaw PAP in English 1321 GMT 26 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 26 March, PAP--"In fact the American 'peace' action in the Middle East was from the very beginning geared toward splitting the Arab front and distracting from it the biggest state--Egypt", writes the PUPP paper NASZA TRYBUNA.

"Obviously, full implementation of the Egyptian-Israeli treaty would bring about stabilization of the Middle East situation, favourable for imperialism, [word indistinct] strengthening the U.S. influence. The Department of State and the Pentagon expect that the might of Israel will continue to increase, that As-Sadat's pro-Western government will be further consolidated and that Jordan and Syria and the oil rich monarchies of the Arab Peninsula, especially Saudi Arabia, will follow in Egypt's footsteps and in the end agree to cooperate with the Cairo-Washington-Tel Aviv axis." "These expectations rest, however, on very shaky foundations formed by As-Sadat's concessions which are unacceptable for the overwhelming majority of the Arab world and which preclude stabilization of the Middle East situation. The Palestine issue will certainly remain an unhealed wound". "3.5 million Palestinians are no longer a bunch of people who can be forced to accept anything. It is a people of highly developed national awareness, and one of the best educated among Arab nations which will not quit fighting unless its national aspirations are justly satisfied. It will continue to attack anyone who betrayed or would like to betray its interests. It is also doubtful that it will be possible to hold 'elections' on the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip, which in keeping with the separatist treaty are to confirm the 'autonomy'. For Begin's government the latter is merely a longer way to the full annexation of these territories", NASZA TRYBUNA points out.

TRYBUNA LUDU

LD270644 Warsaw PAP in English 0515 GMT 27 Mar 79 LD

[Press Review on Egyptian-Israeli Treaty]

[Text] Warsaw, 27 March, PAP--In a dispatch from Washington by its own correspondent Wlodzimierz Lozinski on the signing of Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, TRYBUNA LUDU writes inter alia: "Washington has made everything to make the ceremony of signing Egyptian-Israeli separatist peace treaty festive and optimistic in mood." But "the separatist peace treaty fully neglects the Palestinian question and makes no mention of the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination." So "the contents of the peace treaty has become a fact posing danger on entire Middle East. This is also because instead of envisaging a reduction of armaments it provides for a development of Egyptian and Israeli military potentials and for American military presence in that part of the world."

JAROSZEWICZ STOPS OVER IN AZORES, ARRIVES IN CUBA

LD262242 Warsaw PAP in English 0916 GMT 26 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Havana, 28 March, PAP--Member of the PUPP CC Political Bureau, Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz, arrived on Saturday [as received] on an official visit to Cuba at the invitation of the first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba CC, president of the Council of State and chairman of the Council of Ministers of that country, Fidel Castro. The special plane with the Polish guest aboard touched down in the Jose Marti Airport in Havana at 23.00 of the Warsaw time. Piotr Jaroszewicz was greeted cordially by Fidel Castro, high ranking party and state officials and representatives of social organizations. The Polish guest was accorded enthusiastic ovation by the throngs of Havana citizens present at the airport. On his way to Cuba, Premier Jaroszewicz stopped over on the Santa Maria Island in the Azores, where he was greeted on behalf of the Portuguese authorities by representatives of the president of the republic, Admiral Solvio Horta and Delegate of the Autonomous Region of the Azores Island Raul Gomes Dos Santos.

II. 27 Mar 79

G 3

POLAND

During a cordial conversation Piotr Jaroszewicz expressed his satisfaction at the hitherto state of Polish-Portuguese relations and said that there existed possibilities for their further development.

VATICAN OFFICIAL ENDS VISIT TO POLAND 26 MARCH

LD262214 Warsaw PAP in English 2130 GMT 26 Mar 79 LD

["Archbishop Casaroli Leaves Poland"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 26 March, PAP--Secretary of the Council for the Public Affairs of the Church, Archbishop Agostino Casaroli, today concluded his visit to Poland paid on behalf of Pope John Paul II at the invitation of Polish Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek.

During the visit, Archbishop Casaroli had been received by President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski and chairman of the Council of Ministers Piotr Jaroszewicz. He also had a meeting with head of the office for Religious Affairs, Minister Kazimierz Kakol.

During the talks with the Polish foreign minister, Agostino Casaroli exchanged views on questions of interest to both sides. The talks were held in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and friendship. Both sides voiced satisfaction with the spirit and range of the talks and with their significance for the development of contacts between the Polish People's Republic and the Apostolic See and for church-state relations. Also, international questions were discussed with particular emphasis on the issues of peace, detente and cooperation in Europe and worldwide. The sides noted a significant convergence of views on crucial problems of contemporary world, conducive to cooperation on the international arena serving the consolidation of peace and detente.

At the Okęcie Airport in Warsaw Archbishop Casaroli was bidden farewell by Polish Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek and head of the Office for Religious Affairs Kazimierz Kakol. Present was also head of the team for permanent working contacts between the Polish Government and the Apostolic See, Minister Plenipotentiary Kazimierz Szablewski.

On behalf of head of the Conference of Polish Episcopate, primate of Poland, Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński, Archbishop Agostino Casaroli was seen off by secretary of the episcopate, Bishop Bronisław Dąbrowski and Warsaw suffragan, Bishop Władysław Miziołek.

#### BRIEFS

EPISCOPATE MEETING--A meeting of the Main Council of the Episcopate was held in Warsaw on 20 March under the chairmanship of Stefan Cardinal Wyszyński, primate of Poland. The Council set, among other matters, the agenda of the deliberations for the 168th Plenary Conference of the Episcopate of Poland which will begin on 21 March, also in Warsaw. The Council comprises the following members: Stefan Cardinal Wyszyński, Primate of Poland - chairman; Archbishop Henryk Gulbinowicz - Wrocław Metropolitan; Archbishop Franciszek Miziołek - Kraków Metropolitan; Archbishop Jerzy Stroba - Poznań Metropolitan; Bishop Bronisław Dąbrowski - secretary of the Episcopate; Bishop Lech Kaczmarek - Gdańsk ordinary; Bishop Józef Rozwadowski - Łódź ordinary; and Bishop Ignacy Tokarczuk - Przemyśl ordinary. Bishop Władysław Rubin--Gniezno suffragan, secretary of the Synod of Bishops, as well as the delegate of the primate of Poland for Emigration Pastoral Affairs, who resides permanently in Rome, is also a member of the Council. [Text] [Warsaw SŁOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 21 Mar 79 p 1 WA]

## CEAUSESCU RECEIVES SYRIAN AMBASSADOR AT LATTER'S REQUEST

AU262028 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1912 GMT 26 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 26/3/1979--President Nicolae Ceausescu received on March 26 Walid al-Mu'allim, ambassador of the Syrian Arab Republic, at the latter's request. The ambassador handed President Nicolae Ceausescu a message from President Hafiz al-Asad. On behalf of the Syrian head of state, he also conveyed Romania's president wishes of good health and personal happiness, as well as wishes of fresh success to the friendly Romanian people in its many-sided progress.

Thanking for the message, President Nicolae Ceausescu requested that President Hafiz al-Asad be conveyed sincerest wishes of good health and happiness as well as wishes of success to the friendly Syrian people on the road of multilateral development and prosperity. Satisfaction was expressed during the interview at the good relations continually developing between Romania and Syria as well as the belief that they would further expand and intensify, to the benefit of the two peoples, of international peace, collaboration and understanding.

## CEAUSESCU'S MESSAGES CONVEYED TO ARAB LEADERS

## To Syria's Al-Asad

AU261735 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 26 Mar 79 AU

[Text] The personal envoy of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and President of the Socialist Republic of Romania, was received in Damascus by Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party and president of the Arab Republic of Syria. Comrade Vasile Pungan delivered a message of friendship and best wishes for personal happiness and health, and for prosperity and continuous progress to the friendly Syrian Arab people on behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu.

Expressing warm thanks for the message, President Hafiz al-Asad in his turn conveyed to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu fraternal, friendly greetings for personal health and happiness, and to the friendly Romanian people most sincere wishes for prosperity and well-being, for new and important successes in building the socialist society in Romania.

Hafiz al-Asad stated that the Syrian party and state leadership are particularly satisfied with the special spirit of friendship and sincerity governing the relations between Syria and Romania. He praised highly the continuity of the practice of regular consultations with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on matters of common interest concerning both the expansion and consolidation of the relations of friendship and of economic cooperation between the two countries and peoples, as well as on major international issues important for safeguarding the interests of the cause of peace and security in the world.

## To PLO'S 'Arafat

AU261706 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 26 Mar 79 AU

[Text] A message was conveyed to Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, in Damascus on behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania. On behalf of the Romanian head of state, Presidential Envoy Comrade Vasile Pungan conveyed to the PLO Executive Committee chairman friendly greetings and an expression of solidarity, as well as wishes for the fulfillment of the Palestinian Arab people's legitimate aspirations.

On his own behalf and that of the PLO leadership and the Palestinian people, Yasir 'Arafat conveyed to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and to the friendly Romanian Government and people great appreciation and esteem for the multilateral, consistent and continuous support granted by Socialist Romania and by President Nicolae Ceausescu personally for the just and legitimate cause of the Arab Palestinian people, for asserting, recognizing and realizing their aspirations for a free and independent state.

The two sides expressed their firm determination to develop and further consolidate the relations of friendship and militant solidarity between the Romanian and Palestinian peoples.

#### ADDITIONAL REPORTAGE ON PORTUGUESE PRESIDENT'S VISIT

##### Ceausescu 21 March Toast

AU261415 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 Mar 79 pp 1, 3 AU

[Toast by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu at the 21 March Bucharest dinner in honor of visiting Portuguese President Antonio Ramalho Eanes]

[Text] Mr President, I have the great pleasure of warmly greeting you, Mr President, Mrs Eanes and your entourage on the soil of Socialist Romania and wishing you a cordial welcome to Romania, on behalf of the State Council, the government and on behalf of myself and my wife.

Your visit is an expression of the good relations between Romania and Portugal. As a matter of fact, the Romanian and Portuguese peoples have many deep-rooted language cultural affinities. Likewise, our peoples have many things in common, such as the struggle against foreign domination, for independence and for social progress. In this respect I would like to mention that just 2 years after the unification of the Romanian principalities and the creation of the Romanian nation state, our countries established relations and Portugal opened a consulate in Romania; only 3 years after winning our state independence in the wake of the 1877 war, our countries established diplomatic relations.

But I do not wish to dwell on history now, although it also plays an important role in the development of relations of cooperation and friendship between peoples. I will only mention that after the victory of the April 1974 revolution in Portugal, Romania immediately recognized the democratic regime and established diplomatic and cooperation relations with the new Portugal.

I recall with much pleasure the visit I paid to Portugal in the fall of 1975, the talks and agreements concluded on that occasion. As a matter of fact these relations were expressed in a treaty of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Portugal.

We have made important progress in developing economic, scientific-technical and cultural relations and the comprehensive cooperation between our peoples. I must, however, say that there are even greater opportunities for expanding cooperation between Romania and Portugal. That is why we attach particular importance to your visit to Romania and hope that the discussions begun today and the understandings to be reached will open up new prospects for greatly expanding economic and other cooperation between our countries.

I believe it worth mentioning that although our countries belong to two different military blocs and have different social systems, they have attained and are attaining a cooperation based on principles of equality and mutual respect, thus demonstrating that there are real possibilities for peoples to broadly cooperate to their mutual benefit and in the interest of the cause of detente and peace.

Your visit takes place at a time when particular events are occurring at the international level. The changes taking place in the balance of forces and the assertion of the will of peoples to put an end to the imperialist and colonialist policy, to be independent and masters of their destiny are important factors of the world life.

It is true that we are witnessing a number of complicated events in the world's life. Unfortunately, on many occasions, some countries still act according to the principle of the policy of force, wishing to consolidate or strengthen their influence and domination in various parts of the world. We believe that on precisely these occasions it is necessary to do everything possible to reject this policy and to implement detente, cooperation and peace.

Although menacing clouds have appeared in various parts of our planet, we are fully convinced that the peoples can remove these clouds and can insure the triumph of the policy of independence and free development for each nation.

Romania firmly speaks out for solving all contentious interstate problems through negotiations alone. Events in recent years, including the most recent ones, strongly demonstrate that force and military actions only complicate the problems and jeopardize the peace and independence of peoples.

We believe that everything should be done to strictly observe the following principles in interstate relations: Full equality of rights, national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, mutual advantage and nonuse of force or the threat of force.

In its international relations Romania attaches great importance to cooperation with all socialist countries and with developing and nonaligned countries. At the same time we are expanding cooperation with the developed capitalist countries, in the spirit of the principles of peaceful coexistence.

We pay particular attention to expanding cooperation with our neighbors and developing cooperation with the Balkan countries, this being part and parcel of our concern with attaining security, cooperation and peace in Europe.

We believe that all European states should intensify the efforts to implement the documents signed in Helsinki. In this respect we attach great importance to the next meeting in 1980, in Madrid. We would like this meeting to give new impetus to implementing the Helsinki documents and to mark an important point in the transition to military disengagement and disarmament in Europe, without which one cannot talk about security and peace.

I would like to mention with satisfaction the fact that Romania and Portugal have actively cooperated in matters concerning European security and other international fields and we wish to expand this cooperation in order to attain the targets jointly agreed upon by our continent's states. Taking into account the vast proportions of today's armaments, Romania resolutely speaks out for halting the arms race and proceeding to concrete measures for general disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament. We believe it is very important that measures be taken to freeze military expenditures and then gradually diminish them and to reduce troops and armaments as well as other measures capable of strengthening trust among states, narrowing the activity sphere of military blocs and creating conditions for eventually abolishing both NATO and the Warsaw Pact simultaneously. [paragraph continues]

We are well aware of the fact that disarmament problems are very complex and that their solution requires a long time. However, we believe that concrete measures should be adopted as soon as possible to reach solutions that take into account the need for a military balance that does not affect the security and independence of either side. We believe that appropriate solutions can be found in this respect, not by increasing armaments but by reducing them, under adequate international supervision.

In our opinion, it is high time to say a resolute "no" to armaments and military expenditure and to put the achievements of science and technology as well as the material and human resources in the service of the well-being and happiness of peoples and not in the service of war.

It is also necessary to act firmly to eliminate underdevelopment and the division of the world into rich and poor countries, a result of the imperialist and colonialist policy. We must do everything to establish a new and equitable economic order, which can insure the faster progress of developing countries, the stability of the world economy and the development of all nations.

The complex nature of international problems require the active participation of all states in solving them, regardless of the size or social system of these states. We believe that the equal and full participation of small and medium-sized countries and of developing and nonaligned countries in democratically solving problems should be particularly insured, to the benefit of all peoples.

We firmly advocate a greater role for the United Nations and other international bodies, which offer the most appropriate framework for the participation of all nations in international life and in insuring detente and peace.

Once again, I would like to express the conviction that Romania and Portugal will continue to cooperate closely to contribute to solving international problems and to the policy of detente, cooperation and peace in Europe and throughout the world.

With this conviction, I would like to toast:

- The continuous strengthening of the Romanian-Portuguese cooperation and friendship.
- The progress and happiness of the friendly Portuguese people.
- The health of President Eanes and Mrs Eanes.
- The health of the other Portuguese friends.
- The health of you all! (applause).

#### Joint Communiqué

AU261012 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 24 Mar 79 p 3 AU

[Joint Romanian-Portuguese Communiqué on President Antonio Ramalho Eanes' Romanian visit 21-23 March 1979]

[Text] At the invitation of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu, Gen Antonio Ramalho Eanes, president of the Republic of Portugal, and Mrs Maria Manuela Ramalho Eanes paid an official visit to Romania 21-23 March 1979.

During their stay in Romania, the president of the Republic of Portugal and the delegation accompanying him visited economic and social-cultural establishments in Bucharest and Prahova County and enjoyed a warm and friendly reception everywhere, an expression of the feelings of profound esteem and friendship nurtured by the Romanian people for the Portuguese people.

The president of the Republic of Portugal availed himself of this opportunity to extend warmest greetings to the Romanian people on behalf of the Portuguese people.

The two presidents had talks which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere of mutual understanding.

The talks were attended by:

For Romania: Ilie Verdet, first deputy prime minister of the government and chairman of the State Planning Committee; Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs; Emil Draganescu, minister of tourism and sports; Mihai Dalea, deputy chairman of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front; Nicolae Constantin, minister secretary of state at the Presidency of the Republic and chief of the group of advisers to the president of the republic; Constantin Nita, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation; Stefan Birlea, director of the cabinet of the president of the republic; Vasile Gliga, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Lt Gen Gheorghe Gomoiu, deputy minister of national defense; Marin Iliescu, Romania's ambassador to Lisbon; Romulus Neagu, director at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

For Portugal: Joao de Freitas Cruz, minister of foreign affairs; Captain Rodrigo Sousa e Castro, member of the Revolutionary Council; Dr Abel Repolho Correira, minister of commerce and tourism; Francisco Correira Guedes, secretary of state for foreign commerce at the Ministry of Commerce and Tourism; Antonio Novaes Machado, Portugal's ambassador to Bucharest; Dr Jose Manuel Villas-Boas, director general for political questions at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs; Dr Elxandre Lencastre da Veiga, director general for economic questions at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Dr Jose Caldeira Guimaraes, acting chief of the civilian household (Casa Civila) of the president of the republic; Lt Col Jose Vas Barroco, the president of the republic's chief of cabinet; and Dr Luis Augusto Martins, assistant for international relations at the Presidency of the Republic.

The two chiefs of state examined the current state of bilateral relations and their development prospects and exchanged detailed views on international problems of mutual interest.

The two sides noted with satisfaction that the relations between the two countries have recorded a continuous development since diplomatic relations were resumed in 1974, in the spirit of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Portugal. They examined ways and means of expanding and deepening cooperation between the two countries in various fields, in the belief that the development of the Romanian-Portuguese relations, facilitated by the common language and the origins of their civilization, accords with the desire and interests of the two peoples. In this connection they stressed the importance of principles included in the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

Stressing the particular importance they attach to summit meetings, the two chiefs of state spoke out for their continuation. They also spoke out for continuing contacts at various levels.

The two sides expressed satisfaction with the development of trade relations, while stressing their determination to act to expand and diversify these relations and to increase the exchange of information and consultations between relevant economic enterprises and companies of the two countries.

The two sides expressed their common desire to make efforts to intensify the economic and scientific-technical cooperation, in order to insure a continuous and mutually advantageous development of the Romanian-Portuguese relations and to better utilize the economic possibilities of the two countries, including by setting up joint companies and other forms of mutually advantageous cooperation. Particular attention will be paid to cooperation in oil refining, petrochemistry, machine building, shipbuilding, the steel industry and in agriculture and zootechnology.

The two sides agreed to carry out cooperation projects in third markets, considering that the two countries have real possibilities in many fields for such ventures.

During the visit the sides signed an agreement on international road transportation for passengers and goods and a credit agreement.

The two sides pledged to continue negotiations for speedily concluding agreements on avoiding double taxation, on promoting and guaranteeing capital investments and on developing scientific-technical cooperation.

Noting with satisfaction that relations in culture, the arts, and science and education are developing favorably, the sides expressed the desire to intensify and diversify exchanges and contacts in these fields as well as in tourism and sports, in order to insure better mutual understanding of the material and intellectual values of the two peoples. They emphasized the importance of the 2050th anniversary of the formation of the first centralized Dacian states and the significance of organizing cultural events in 1980 to mark this anniversary.

The two chiefs of state made a profound analysis of the current international situation. On this occasion they pointed to the existence of a broad identity or similarity of the two countries' viewpoints on problems facing mankind. They noted that great changes are occurring in international life, with implications for all countries and peoples.

The two chiefs of state believe that, by taking joint action, the forces advocating a policy of independence, security and peace and the exclusion of war and armed clashes from the international life can prevent a new world war and can insure lasting peace in the world.

The two presidents stressed the need in interstate ties to actively implement the key principles of international relations: respect for national independence and sovereignty and for territorial integrity; full equality of rights; noninterference in domestic affairs; mutual advantage; nonuse of force or the threat of force; and the peaceful resolution of conflicts.

The two sides assessed that, in order to attain real security and develop cooperation in Europe and the world, more attention should be paid to the questions concerning the economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation and the development of relations between European states and peoples, while also acting to adopt concrete disarmament measures in Europe and the world.

The two chiefs of state reiterated the need to intensify efforts to build security and develop cooperation on the European Continent. They assessed that, in the period which followed the Helsinki conference, many meetings between chiefs of state or government have taken place; a number of agreements and understandings on various issues were concluded; and the economic, scientific and cultural cooperation has been intensified. However, the results attained thus far are not satisfactory enough to enable us to say that the goal of security is being adequately pursued.

Taking into account the results of the 1978 Belgrade meeting, the two presidents assessed that it is necessary to act firmly to adequately prepare the Madrid meeting, in order to continue the process begun by the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. They stressed the importance of implementing all provisions of the Helsinki Final Act, which are a single whole.

The two chiefs of state also stressed the importance of developing relations of regional good-neighborliness and cooperation, including in the Balkans, for building security and expanding cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

The two presidents expressed their concern with the unprecedented growth of the armaments race and the accumulation of more and more sophisticated arms, including nuclear ones, which are an ever greater burden on peoples and increase the dangers posed to their security. The sides stressed the need for immediately adopting concrete and efficient measures for general disarmament, under an appropriate international control. They resolutely speak out for concluding understandings aimed at halting the arms race and the improvement of conventional and nuclear weapons and for reducing arsenals, troops and military expenditure.

The two chiefs of state stated that the special UN General Assembly session devoted to disarmament concluded with certain positive results, namely that a more democratic framework was created for discussing and resolving disarmament problems and that concrete proposals were made regarding various aspects of the attainment of this major goal. They believe it is now essential to proceed to concrete measures in this respect.

The two presidents spoke out for adopting efficient measures that can guarantee the nonuse of nuclear weapons and conventional weapons or the threat of their use against nonnuclear states.

The two sides assessed that the elimination of underdevelopment is one of the key goals of international life and reiterated the need to establish a new international economic order based on full equality and equity, which can facilitate the faster progress of developing countries. They stressed the role and importance of the special 1980 session of the UN General Assembly devoted to the new international economic order and agreed that this session should be carefully prepared. The sides highlighted the need to reduce the economic gap between developing countries and industrial countries and to establish correct and equitable relations in the international economic life.

Reiterating their concern about tension situations existing in the world, the two presidents stressed the need for them to be settled peacefully. Concerning the Middle East problem, they spoke out for negotiation with the participation of all interested sides, including the representatives of the Palestinian people. They agreed that the establishment of a just and lasting peace in that region should be based on Israel's withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967, on recognition of the Palestinian people's legitimate national rights and on the territorial integrity and independence of all states in that area.

Recalling the discussions held thus far at the United Nations on the Middle East, the two chiefs of state stressed the important role that the United Nations should play in insuring an overall solution of this problem.

The two sides stressed the importance of speedily solving the Cyprus problem through negotiations between representatives of the two Cypriot communities, in accordance with UN resolutions and on the basis of respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus.

The two sides consider that disputes between African countries should be resolved through negotiations between the interested parties, without any outside interference, which can endanger peace in that region and throughout the world.

The two sides reiterated the need to act perseveringly to put an end to colonialist practices, racial discrimination and apartheid. They expressed their support for the right of peoples to decide their destiny freely and independently. In this respect, the two chiefs of state expressed their support for the right of the Zimbabwe and Namibian peoples to self-determination and independence and for observing the UN principles and resolutions.

The two sides pointed out with satisfaction their fruitful bilateral cooperation within the United Nations and other international organizations and agreed to deepen this cooperation.

The sides speak out for democratizing international relations, increasing and enhancing the UN role and insuring the active participation of all states within the United Nations-- particularly the small and medium-sized countries, the developing and nonaligned countries-- in solving the complex problems of the contemporary world.

The talks between the two presidents and the agreements concluded during the visit make an important contribution to the development of relations between Romania and Portugal and to the cause of peace and security in Europe and the world.

Gen Antonio Ramalho Eanes, president of the Republic of Portugal, particularly appreciated the warmth and friendship with which he was received in Romania and invited Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu to pay an official visit to Portugal.

The invitation was accepted with pleasure. The date of the visit will be established through diplomatic channels.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Antonio Ramalho Eanes, president of the Republic of Portugal.

#### NETHERLANDS FOREIGN MINISTER BEGINS TALKS IN BUCHAREST

AU261422 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 26 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Official talks began in Bucharest today between Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Cristoph van der Klaauw, minister of foreign affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands. The two sides exchanged views on the current stage and prospects of many-sided development of the Romanian-Netherlands bilateral relations. They also discussed international questions of common interest.

## ROTTERDAM NRC HANDELSBLAD INTERVIEWS PRESIDENT CEAUSESCU

LD230941 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 20 Mar 79 p 7 LD

[An. Salomonson interview with Romanian President Nicolae Ceaucescu in Bucharest on 15 March: "Ceaucescu: Romania Opposes Threats of Military Force"--passages between slant lines are variations and additions supplied from Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian of 21 March]

[Text] [Question] Mr President, would you like to evaluate relations between Romania and the Netherlands following your visit to the Netherlands and Queen Juliana's visit to Romania and assess the prospects for future cooperation between the two countries?

[Answer] I would like to indicate, with particular satisfaction, the positive development of Romanian-Dutch relations which reveals a rapid growth in economic, scientific, technical and cultural cooperation and also active cooperation at international level between representatives of our two countries. In that connection, my visit to the Netherlands and Queen Juliana's visit to Romania were important steps which opened up new prospects for cooperation and also noticeably stimulated cooperation. To illustrate the progress made in economic cooperation I would like to point out that trade between the two countries increased about fivefold in 1978 as against 1970. Various joint ventures have already been set up and new ventures are being discussed, both at bilateral level and in connection with third markets.

I can certainly say that the results achieved so far and the particularly positive experiences we have had open up great possibilities for increasing economic relations and for the general development of our cooperation in scientific and cultural fields and, at international level, of detente and peace in Europe and the whole world, which will serve the interests of the Romanian and Dutch peoples.

[Question] What is your view on the rights of the various minorities in your country?

[Answer] Romania is a country in which that problem has been solved in a democratic and radical way. Some 12 percent of the whole population is of a different nationality--Hungarian, German, Serbian and so forth. On the basis of socialist principles, Romania and the RCP guaranteed equal rights to all citizens without discrimination when they reestablished worker and peasant power. The constitution and other laws contain those rights which have been established in full. First, I would like to point out that we have made efforts to develop the means of production throughout the country and hence have laid the technical and material foundation for full equality of rights.

Second, I would like to point out that there are provisions for carrying out cultural activities, printing newspapers and so forth, in the various national languages. For example, of the 29,000 schools in Romania, 3,300 teach in one of those languages. Of the 970 secondary schools, 160 teach in one of those languages. Some 14 theaters produce plays in the various national languages, 52 general publications and 9 cultural-artistic publications appear in their mother tongue. Almost 2.8 million copies of various literary works are printed for the different nationalities.

I could quote figures but the essential point is that the socialist system does not only provide the economic and educational provisions for the use of various native languages but also gives the workers of the various nationalities the chance to take part in governing the country--according to the principle that the masses have a role to play in governing society--starting with the higher party and state bodies, parliament, the people's councils and workers councils--collective bodies directing economic and social activities.

We can say that we are one of the few countries in which the nationalities problem has been solved conclusively and democratically. I would like to hope that all nationalities, including Romania national groups in other countries, could have at least the same rights as nationalities do in Romania.

[Question] To what extent does domestic and foreign policy have the support of the whole population? Is there any form of opposition? Are there any political prisoners in your country?

[Answer] Romanian domestic policy rests on the power of the working classes, peasants and the intelligentsia, the construction of a socialist order in which exploitation and oppression have been permanently abolished and in which the principles of social justice and equality have become a reality.

Production rose sharply in the years of socialist construction. Our industrial production is now 42 times higher than in 1950. The national income is 13 times higher. /...higher than in 1938. The national income is 13 times higher than in 1950./ The people's material and spiritual living standards have risen constantly. Under the current 5-year plan for 1976-1980 the working population's real income will increase 32 percent. Anybody who visits Romania can see how much building work is going on, including homes and cultural and other social buildings--not to mention the rapid development of industry, agriculture and so forth.

That means that the whole population supports party and state policy and plays an active part in carrying out the development program. It is obvious that that rapid industrial development--some 11 percent in recent years--cannot be achieved without the active support from the whole working class.

As regards Romania's foreign policy, our country promotes broad cooperation with all socialist countries, with the developing and nonaligned countries as well as with developed capitalist countries. This policy is based on the principles of equal rights, respect for sovereignty and independence and noninterference in the internal affairs of others. It is understandable that this policy of cooperation, detente and peace enjoys the active and virtually unanimous support of our people.

/This is why I can say that both Romania's domestic policy and its foreign policy--designed to build a society insuring better and better living conditions from all viewpoints, direct participation in state leadership and the peace, security and independence of the country--are supported by all our people./

I cannot say that there are any opponents of that policy, aside, of course, from a few people who betrayed their country a long time ago and would be prepared to betray it again for two pins. But such people cannot be regarded as genuine citizens of our country. Our entire people is doing all it can to safeguard the socialist achievements, independence and sovereignty of our country.

There are, of course, still shortcomings in Romania. We still have plenty to do to realize the principles of socialist society. In fact, Romania is a developing socialist country.

We ourselves have frequently and strongly criticized shortcomings and mistakes--even I have done so. We are doing everything we can, together with the broad masses of the people, to carry out the development program in the best possible way.

There have been no political prisoners in Romania for a long time. We have always held the view that our society must be humane. To that end we adopted certain measures last year relating to the punishment of offenses and the execution of sentences. People who have broken the law have the opportunity to show, through work, that they can reform.

New laws must be drawn up--including a new penal code--which take account of the current state of development in our socialist society, a clearer revolutionary humanism, concern for our fellow men and the opportunity to reform those who break the law or deviate from the norms of social coexistence.

We are developing an extensive system of democratic institutions through which the people's masses and the whole working class can take part in decisions relating to the administration of society. Romania is one of the few countries having a system, unique in form, which involves the masses in running society--a system which has already achieved good results.

We attach great importance to the extension of democracy in all fields. Of course, democracy for us does not mean tolerance of fascism. Our laws forbid antipeace or prowar propaganda. Propaganda of chauvinism and racism is also banned since we consider that these must be completely eradicated in human society.

While we are opposed to fascist activities, chauvinism, racism and war propaganda, we are also actively involved in promoting the spirit of friendship and cooperation between people and peoples, and of broad humanism, since we consider that, whatever problems there may be in certain countries, we must act unswervingly in the spirit of friendship and solidarity, of a humanism which must give each individual the opportunity of preserving his own personality.

[Question] Romania already has treaties on textiles and metallurgy with the European community. Talks are now going on about industrial products. Does Romania intend to reach a general and global agreement?

[Answer] Romania does indeed have a series of agreements with the Common Market and is interested in extending economic cooperation with Common Market member states. In that connection, new negotiations are now going to extend cooperation and to remove restrictive clauses relating to a number of industrial products.

We are aiming at a general global agreement in the future. We also hope that negotiations which have already begun between the Common Market and CEMA on a general agreement to create an appropriate framework for the treaties of each separate member state with the Common Market will meanwhile be concluded. However, independently of that, Romania will do its best to establish such a global agreement. We hope that success will be achieved as quickly as possible.

[Question] You make frequent visits to Asia and Africa. Does that indicate a definitive choice or does it simply mean that you have an open policy toward all parts of the world?

[Answer] Romania has decided to develop relations with all countries, irrespective of their social system. Of course, we give top priority to European countries with which we already have good relations which we are intensifying in all fields. [paragraph continues]

We attach special importance to relations with African, Latin American and Asian countries. Most of these countries are developing countries and Romania belongs to the same category.

We are strengthening our cooperation and solidarity with those countries with a view to establishing a new international economic system and completely destroying imperialist and colonial policies. Therefore we want to develop new relations based on equality, and the respect of each people's right to freedom and control over its own fate and to live in its own way without any outside interference.

We want to cooperate in that spirit with African, Latin American and Asian countries to insure that they play an important role in attaining that goal.

[Question] What is your view of the recent developments in Southeast Asia?

[Answer] Romania is deeply concerned and disturbed by the tension in various parts of the world, including events in Southeast Asia.

Nothing can justify resorting to military action, whether it be in Southeast Asia or somewhere else in the world. Romania has always strongly opposed the use or threat of force and has encouraged negotiations as the only means of settling disputes between states.

The events and military action in Southeast Asia have, in our view, led to a serious deterioration in the international situation posing a serious threat to the policy of peace and detente. That is why we have constantly appealed for an end to all military action, the withdrawal of troops from the respective countries within their national borders and for direct negotiations to solve the differences between those countries on the basis of respect for independence and territorial integrity.

[Question] In view of the relations with the other Balkan countries and of your frequent talks with heads of state or government of those countries, how do you rate the chances for disarmament in the Balkans? Have you any ideas and suggestions on that subject? Which East European countries support you on that subject?

[Answer] Romania has good cooperation with all Balkan countries and wants to increase bilateral and multilateral cooperation. We have had joint ventures in various fields in the Balkans for a long time now and they have proved convincingly to be useful.

We do not intend to create a new bloc in the Balkans. We oppose military blocs and we badly want them to be abolished. That was why we warmly welcomed the recent abolition of CENTO. That shows that the policy of military blocs, which came into being at a certain point in the cold war, is a policy of the past. It shows that the peoples want to end the division into opposing military blocs and that instead they want to cooperate on the basis of equal rights and mutual respect.

We hope that the Balkan countries will establish good cooperation in economic, technological, scientific and other fields which would change this region into a region of cooperation and peace.

As far as disarmament in the Balkans is concerned, that is part of the efforts to achieve overall disarmament, especially in the nuclear field. Disarmament in the Balkans is clearly unattainable unless disarmament measures are taken throughout Europe and the world. [paragraph continues]

In the present situation, disarmament measures in the Balkans are not really conceivable while the arms race in Europe continues.

That is why we think every effort must be made to comply with the Helsinki Final Act and to take tangible disarmament measures on the continent since that is the only way in which we can start the disarmament process in the Balkans.

[Question] The Netherlands and Romania have different political and economic systems. However, experience has shown that there is close cooperation between the two countries in various respects in international organizations. In certain respects there is talk of identical viewpoints. Do you agree with that?

[Answer] Romania and the Netherlands do indeed have different political and economic systems. However, as I said earlier, there is good cooperation at bilateral level and world level. That shows that close cooperation is possible between countries having different social systems, provided it is based on principles of equal rights, respect for independence, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual benefit.

There are indeed many international problems on which Romania and the Netherlands hold almost or completely identical viewpoints.

I am thinking in particular of problems of security and peace in Europe and the world, the policy of detente, disarmament, the establishment of new international relations, enabling each people to fully maintain their own identity.

That agreement is probably brought about by the fact that both Romania and the Netherlands belong to the category of small and medium countries. Irrespective of their social systems, they are both interested in a new international policy in which they can play an active role in solving problems in the interests of each nation.

That fact and the growth of Romanian-Dutch relations show that we can have confidence in future cooperation between our two countries and in the outlook for joint action between all countries at international level to build a better and more just world.

Finally, I would like to send the Dutch people my warmest greetings and best wishes for progress, prosperity, happiness and peace.

DPRK TRADE MINISTER ENDS VISIT TO BUCHAREST 26 MARCH

AU262036 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 26 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 26/3/1979--Over March 20-26, Choe Chong-kun, minister of commerce of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea visited Romania. The Korean minister had talks at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation and visited economic units and cultural establishments in Bucharest and other towns of the country. A broad exchange of views took place during the talks regarding the further development and diversification of the trade relations and economic cooperation between Romania and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

## SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE PRIME MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT

## Trovoada Departure Statement

LD271028 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0926 GMT 26 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Miguel dos Anjos Trovoada, prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, left Yugoslavia this morning after an official and friendly visit to our country at the invitation of Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council.

Before his departure, Djuranovic and Trovoada had a short meeting and discussion in the eminent guest's quarters and exchanged cordial greetings.

Miguel Trovoada was seen off at Belgrade airport by Oragoljub Stavrev and Stojan Matkaliev respectively vice president and member of the Federal Executive Council; Branko Radivojevic, vice president of the Belgrade City Assembly; Dragomir Petrovic, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs; Atanas Atanasievski, assistant federal secretary for foreign trade, and other officials.

Immediately before his departure, Prime Minister Miguel Trovoada made a statement in which he said, among other things: "At the conclusion of my visit I should like to express my sincere gratitude for the welcome extended to us. It was a great honor for me personally to be received by President Tito, whose views and appraisals concerning current international questions and whose visions of the development of relations between the nonaligned countries, were for us very edifying."

Trovoada assessed as very useful and meaningful the talks conducted with his host--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council--on the development of bilateral cooperation and international events. He added that the exchange of opinions took place in an atmosphere of friendship and that it had opened up prospects for good cooperation between the two nonaligned countries.

In connection with the crisis in southern Africa, Trovoada stressed that the settlement of this question was one of the most delicate ones facing the international community, in particular the nonaligned countries. Prime Minister Trovoada said that the racist, illegal minority regimes in Rhodesia and Namibia were attempting by various maneuvers and with outside support to survive. In Trovoada's opinion, however, just settlements will be achieved in this region, thanks primarily to the struggle being waged by the South-West Africa People's Organization of Namibia and Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe liberation organizations and thanks also to the help and support of the progressive section of humanity.

Speaking about the activities of the nonaligned countries before the sixth summit, the eminent guest stressed that at this moment the most important thing is to preserve the unity of the movement and to consistently implement nonaligned policy according to its well-known principles. He cited this as being particularly important because of attempts to divide and weaken the movement, which the nonaligned should decisively oppose.

"The preparations and activities undertaken by the nonaligned for the success of the sixth summit must, therefore, be directed toward achieving a common denominator for all non-aligned countries, the common denominator of firm unity and capacity for action of the nonaligned movement," Trovoada stated.

Pointing out that in current international relations there exist many political and economic inequalities, Miguel Trovoada concluded that in order to change these--which implies also the establishment of a new international economic order--the maximum commitment of all nonaligned countries is essential.

#### Joint Communiqué

LD261452 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1040 GMT 26 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--A joint communiqué has been issued in Belgrade on the visit to the SFRY by Miguel Anjos Trovoada, prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe.

At the invitation of Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, Miguel Anjos Trovoada, prime minister and member of the Political Bureau of the Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe, made an official and friendly visit to the SFRY from 23 to 25 March 1979.

During this visit, President of the SFRY Josip Broz Tito received Prime Minister Miguel Trovoada. On this occasion they conducted a broad exchange of views on topical international questions and confirmed the readiness of the two sides to develop bilateral relations in various spheres.

Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Miguel Anjos Trovoada, prime minister of Sao Tome and Principe, held talks in which the following took part from the Yugoslav side: Stojan Matkaliev, member of the Federal Executive Council and chairman of the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry; Milorad Pesic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs; Atanas Atanasievski, assistant federal secretary for foreign trade; Sokolj Kimani, assistant chairman of the Federal Committee for Agriculture; Ljubomir Reljic, assistant director of the Federal Institute for International Scientific, Cultural Educational and Technical Cooperation; Nikola Cicanovic, counsellor of the president of the Federal Executive Council for Foreign Policy Questions; Milovan Markovic, assistant head of administration for Subsaharan Africa in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; and Nikola Magdic, counsellor in the administration for Subsaharan Africa in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs. Taking part on the Sao Tome side were: Dr Flavio Pites dos Santo, ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe to Portugal; Dr Teofino d'Alva Torres, secretary of state for industry, trade and fishing; Aurelio do Espirito Santos, director of fishing; and Jorge Carvalho, secretary to the prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe.

The delegation from Sao Tome and Principe also visited the socialist republics of Montenegro and Serbia.

During the talks and at other meetings, a detailed exchange of views was undertaken on the state of bilateral cooperation and its prospects, as well as on topical international questions of interest to the two countries.

All the talks took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual understanding. The two sides noted with satisfaction an identity or similarity of views on all questions discussed.

The two sides discussed in great detail basic questions of international relations and devoted particular attention to an assessment of the role which the nonaligned countries should play in the current situation. They noted with satisfaction the constant strengthening of the nonaligned movement in the struggle for the peace and independence of peoples, the promotion of cooperation and the construction of democratic international relations based on the equality of all countries and peoples.

The two sides underlined the significance of the basic principles of nonalignment, due to which this movement is also an independent factor of primary importance in seeking and maintaining peace and progress in the world. They expressed the conviction that all attempts aimed at dividing the movement--on whatever basis--are against the vital interests of the nonaligned countries and of the broader international community.

The two sides also expressed their readiness to make efforts to insure the full success of future meetings between nonaligned countries.

The two prime ministers devoted particular attention to the development of events in Africa. They expressed concern at the fact that open questions, frequent disputes and armed conflicts between individual nonaligned countries had not been resolved. In connection with this, emphasis was laid on the significance of the peaceful resolution of disputes, and the conviction was expressed that the OAU would find adequate solutions on the basis of the charter and the principles of the nonaligned movement, as it had always done hitherto.

The two prime ministers expressed their regret at the slowdown in the process of decolonization, and they censured the maneuvers by the racist regimes of southern Africa and colonialist and imperialist forces which, in opposition to UN and OAU decisions and the justified demands of the international community, are postponing independence for Zimbabwe and Namibia and the liquidation of the remains of colonialism.

The two sides reaffirmed their conviction that the liberation movements in southern Africa should intensify their struggle, and reaffirmed the readiness of their countries to continue to offer support to the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front and SWAPO of Namibia, as well as to the frontline countries, permanently exposed to attacks by the racist regimes of southern Africa.

The talks also encompassed other questions with which the international community is confronted, primarily the lack of solutions for the existing crises and the opening up of new ones, problems of development, the establishment of a new international economic order and disarmament.

The two sides censured the continuation of the Israeli occupation of Arab territories and stressed that only a just and total solution, based on the decisions of the United Nations and the nonaligned countries and which mean the realization of the inalienable and legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, can secure lasting peace in this region.

The two sides expressed their deep regret and serious concern that the use of arms had been resolved to in Southeast Asia as a means of resolving disputes between countries, and once again they called for respect of the principles of the peaceable resolution of disputes within the framework of the UN Charter.

The two delegations discussed in detail the possibility for developing mutually advantageous cooperation between the two countries.

It was assessed that the orientation of both countries in favor of the principles of non-alignment and the identity or closeness of their stands represent a firm basis for the strengthening of political cooperation, as well as for the development of scientific, technical, cultural and economic cooperation. With a view to this, they agreed on the need to sign a document which would regulate cooperation in various spheres.

The two sides expressed the conviction that the visit by the prime minister of Sao Tome and Principe and the talks which took place on that occasion would represent a very significant stimulus to the promotion of comprehensive cooperation between the two friendly and nonaligned countries.

The prime minister of Sao Tome and Principe expressed particular thanks to the president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council for the exceptional reception with which his delegation had met.

The prime minister of Sao Tome and Principe invited the President of the SFRY Federal Executive Council to make an official visit to his country. The invitation was accepted with pleasure and a date for the visit will be established later.

#### POLITIKA REPORTS ON FRANCOIS-PONCET-VRHOVEC PARIS TALKS

AU221620 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Mar 79 p 1 AU

[D. Trailovic report]

[Text] Paris, 20 March--This morning Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Jean Francois-Poncet, French minister of foreign affairs, ended their official talks which covered the international situation and the bilateral cooperation. They noted the very favorable development of friendly relations between the two European countries to which meetings at the highest level, primarily between President Tito and Giscard d'Estaing, have greatly contributed.

#### Detente--a Universal Process

Vrhovec and Francois-Poncet assessed their exchange of views, which was held in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship, as very useful for the further development of comprehensive links between Yugoslavia and France.

The Paris talks demonstrated that the two countries hold similar or close views on many international problems, and this imposes the need for even more frequent contacts and consultations. Certain differences which exist are no obstacle, but rather they should serve as an impetus for overcoming them with the aim to achieve a better understanding and longer-term cooperation. Francois-Poncet highly assessed Yugoslavia's role in the non-aligned movement and in the international arena in general, while Vrhovec paid tribute to France's role in the world and in Europe in particular.

The two ministers paid considerable attention to the process of detente in the world. They believe that detente should become a universal process embracing all countries.

This particularly applies to inter-European relations and in this connection the two ministers emphasized the importance of the European Continent in the world arena. They expressed the hope that after the Belgrade meeting, the Madrid meeting would mark a further step toward strengthening European security and cooperation. To this end France and Yugoslavia will continue an exchange of views and consultations.

### Nonalignment in World Relations

Josip Vrhovec acquainted his host with the situation in the nonaligned movement and its activity. He stressed that the nonaligned movement was a vital element of world equilibrium and that it represented a stabilizing factor in international relations and that it was making its contribution to overcoming the difficult situations facing the world. The nonaligned movement can remove the current weaknesses and attempts aimed at breaking it up if it relies on its own original, authentic principles and its unity which the nonaligned movement demonstrated thus far in its beneficial activity in the world. Francois-Poncet completely accepted the statement of his guest and positively assessed the activity of the nonaligned movement.

Disarmament was a special topic with which the two ministers occupied themselves, moreover because France has made certain initiatives in this field. The need for a greater involvement was pointed out because the conditions were created after the tenth special session of the UN General Assembly for taking concrete steps. France has initiated an action to organize a European disarmament conference and has returned to the Geneva talks.

Europe is a zone with the greatest concentration of arms and it is only normal to be a subject of special discussion. Naturally, different approaches to this topic exist on the continent and it would be only natural to expect that they will be overcome in further contacts and that disarmament with all its complexity will attract the attention of all European countries. Otherwise, Yugoslavia welcomes the French initiative.

A proximity of views was also evident when the Middle East and the situation in Southeast Asia were discussed. The two ministers declared themselves in favor of a global and lasting solution to conflicts in the Middle East. The attitude of Israel, which is not prepared to withdraw from the occupied territory, and the unsolved Palestinian problem currently represent an obstacle to this.

China's appearance in the international arena is of great importance for international relations, and this was unanimously noted by the two ministers. Discussing the developments in Southeast Asia, the two ministers agreed both as regards the causes and the consequences which the conflict in that area might have. International problems cannot be resolved by force and for this reason it would be indispensable that all foreign troops withdraw from foreign territories. A way out for this region of the world, which for years has been in a whirlwind of war, should be sought on the principles of independence, autonomy and nonalignment, while at the same time the influence of the big powers should be limited.

### Positive Assessment of Bilateral Relations

The Yugoslav-French cooperation was assessed on the whole and in the main directions as very positive, and this is important not only for our two friendly countries but also for wider international relations. However, there are still many difficulties and unused opportunities. The Yugoslav trade deficit with France is an obstacle to promoting economic cooperation and, unless it is removed, it can have economic and political repercussions.

The French minister promised that his country will do everything possible, but he also stressed the need for a greater involvement of the Yugoslav economy on French soil.

Our federal secretary for foreign affairs also spoke about the position of Yugoslav workers in France, whose problems should be resolved through agreements, and about the hostile activity of some Yugoslav emigrees and he expressed the hope that the French authorities would take more energetic measures to suppress the terrorist activity which causes damage to the correctly understood longer-term mutual interests.

Yugoslavia's relations with the European community were discussed at the proper time, since Foreign Minister Francois-Poncet had assumed the post of chairman in this West European organization on 1 January. Vrhovec said that the mandate for talks with Yugoslavia is restrictive and that it does not meet our expectations. The host expressed his understanding for our [economic] position which is constantly deteriorating [in relation to EEC] and expressed his country's readiness to contribute to the solution of the current problems.

All in all, the Paris talks were very fruitful and the two ministers were satisfied with the exchange of views which they had yesterday afternoon and this morning. They stressed this in their toasts at the formal luncheon which was given at Quai d'Orsay at noon today, while advocating a more regular dialog between Paris and Belgrade and for more and more frequent and direct contacts at various levels.

#### ENVOY ADDRESSES UN DEBATE ON INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

ID261300 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1127 GMT 26 Mar 79 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] United Nations, March 26 (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia considers that inter-governmental bilateral cooperation in the struggle against international terrorism should be given new impetus. This cooperation would cover the exchange of information on (?steps) taken at home and, as the most important, the conclusion of bilateral agreements. This was stated by Yugoslavia's Representative Dzevad Mujezinovic, in a general debate held here by representatives of 35 countries on broader cooperation to suppress international terrorism.

Yugoslav Representative Mujezinovic brought to notice that acts of banditry are an extremely dangerous and frequent form of terrorism. He pointed to this as the practice, especially, of fascist criminals who, after having served fascists and Nazis, have now found new masters.

Noteworthy in Yugoslavia's statement, as is assessed here, was the effort not to let just people's struggles for freedom be equated with terrorism in any way. Yugoslavia insists that liberation struggles be classified as wars and treated according to provisions of the 1949 Geneva convention.

Yugoslavia and India placed the debate on terrorism into a broader international framework, pointing especially to cases of "state terrorism" in which states practise terrorism. "Terrorism cannot be effectively suppressed," Yugoslav Representative Mujezinovic stated, "if international obligations are interpreted onesidedly, in accordance with egoistic interests resulting from the division into blocs and ideological prejudices."

#### TANJUG NOTES BONN INTEREST IN IMPROVING RELATIONS

ID261230 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1102 GMT 26 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Bonn, March 26 (special by TANJUG correspondent Ivo Vajgl)--The Bonn government is indicating interest in moving relations with Yugoslavia from their current stagnation and confidence crisis.

Yugoslav-F.R. of Germany relations cooled following Bonn's refusal to extradite to Yugoslavia a group of notorious fascist terrorists and the Belgrade court's decision not to grant Bonn's request for extradition of (?4) West German citizens whom Bonn claimed to belong to anarcho-terrorist groups.

Official Bonn recently announced its interest in resuming the top level dialogue with Yugoslavia on international and bilateral issues. The Bonn GENERAL ANZIEGER reports Foreign Minister Genscher's plans to visit Yugoslavia in April.

Bonn government quarters must by no means ignore that the constant presence and activity of fascist Nazi Yugoslav terrorists in the Federal Republic is a serious burden on bilateral relations. Federal organs in Bonn and the competent services and ministries, including the judiciary, in certain provinces have not yet reached agreement or uniform criteria in regard to dealing with the organized anti-Yugoslav terrorism in the Federal Republic of Germany.

The coming legal experts' talks in Belgrade on the implementation of the agreement on extradition of criminal offenders and cooperation in fighting terrorism will be an opportunity to take a step forward in this domain of bilateral relations and improve the climate in Bonn-Belgrade relations, Bonn points out.

#### DPA REPORTS BELGRADE TALKS ON TERRORISM

LD271108 Hamburg DPA in German 1027 GMT 27 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Talks which will last 2 days began today in the Belgrade Ministry of Justice on the German-Yugoslav extradition agreement in connection with combating of terrorism. These have been occasioned by last year's extradition affair, which placed a strain on the Federal Republic's relations with Yugoslavia.

The improved application of the 1974 agreement is to be discussed during the consultations, and there is to be no further direct reference to the release by Yugoslavia of four Germans wanted as terrorists. After the four were seized in Yugoslavia, Belgrade had vainly made the counterdemand that eight emigree Croats accused of being terrorists should be extradited by the Federal Republic

The Bonn delegation is being led by Ministerialdirigent Erich Corves of the Federal Justice Ministry, and the Yugoslav side by Under State Secretary Jernej Vrhunc.

#### IRANIAN CITIZENS ATTACK IRANIAN EMBASSY IN BELGRADE

AU261829 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1820 GMT 26 Mar 79 AU

[Text] A little while ago we received the following report:

Six Iranian citizens attacked the Iranian Embassy in Belgrade today. Threatening to use force, they blackmailed [ucenjivati] the ambassador and the embassy personnel. At the request of the ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Yugoslav security organs intervened effectively. As has been learned, legal measures will be taken against these persons.

## HUNGARIAN ENVOY HOSTS RECEPTION ON REPUBLIC'S ANNIVERSARY

AU231528 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Mar 79 p 7 AU

[Summary] Jozsef Halasz, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic to the SFRY, gave a reception in Belgrade yesterday on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the Hungarian Republic of the Councils. The reception, which passed in a very cordial atmosphere, was attended by Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Sreta Kovacevic, vice president of the SFRY Assembly; Gojko Ubiparip, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; Milan Daljevic, Svetozar Durutovic and Djuro Trbovic, executive secretaries of the LCY Central Committee; members of the Federal Executive Council, officials of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, officials of the Republic of Serbia and the province of Vojvodina, a group of generals and high officials of the Yugoslav People's Army and chiefs of the diplomatic missions accredited to Yugoslavia.

This morning, Ambassador Halasz presented Hungarian decorations--the Order of Labor of Golden Grade--to three Yugoslav veterans who participated in the revolutionary events in Hungary in 1918 and 1919.

## SYRIAN ASSISTANT FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES SFRY ENVOY

LD261600 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1445 GMT 26 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Damascus--Nasir Salih Qaddur, assistant minister for foreign affairs of the Syrian Arab Republic, has received Dimitar Janevski, SFRY ambassador in Damascus, and presented him with a message for President Tito from President Hafiz al-Asad.

## TANZANIAN PRESIDENT RECEIVES ENVOY, TITO MESSAGE

LD261232 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1117 GMT 26 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Dar es Salaam, March 26 (TANJUG)--Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere has received in Dar es Salaam Yugoslav Ambassador to Tanzania Milorad Komatina. On that occasion the Yugoslav ambassador presented to him a message from Yugoslavia President Tito.

President Tito's message regards the activity of the non-aligned countries and other important international questions.

## AGRICULTURAL DELEGATION VISITS MOROCCO 18-23 MARCH

LD232137 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1758 GMT 23 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Rabat, March 23 (TANJUG)--A delegation of the Yugoslav Federal Committee for Agriculture, headed by Federal Executive Council member and chairman of the Committee for Agriculture, Milovan Zidar, was on a visit to Morocco from March 18 to 23 at the invitation of Moroccan Minister of Agriculture M. Faris.

During the visit, exhaustive talks were held on the promotion of bilateral cooperation in the field of agriculture. Milovan Zidar also conducted talks with Moroccan top officials and ministers of foreign affairs, industry, trade and finance. In all these talks, the need and wish to promote Yugoslav-Moroccan economic cooperation were expressed.